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THE
HISTOGENETIC SYSTEM.

THE ENTIRE REVOLUTION
OF
MEDICINE.

THE STORY OF ITS DISCOVERY
AND OF ITS TRIAL;

TOGETHER WITH AN ARRAIGNMENT OF THE SO-CALLED

MEDICAL SCIENCE
OF TO-DAY.

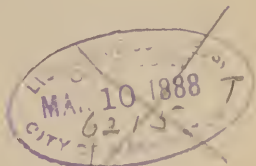
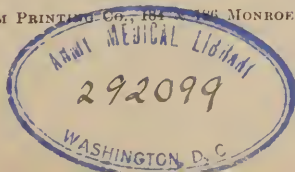
BY

DR. J. EUGENE JORDAN.

Second Edition.

CHICAGO:

THE HANSCOM PRINTING CO., 184 N. 126 MONROE STREET.



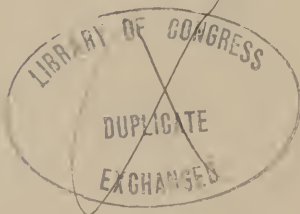
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PREFACE.

This little volume was written for the Laity; therefore, all scientific terms, where it was possible, were avoided. There are no apologies to make. If I have made anybody wince, it is because truth has that tendency.

It was impossible here to prescribe for *every* disease, as many *names* do not cover the cases.

For obscure diseases you will have to write and give symptoms.

This book will not be conspicuous for its size. The *materia medicas* of to-day would certainly obscure it. If one has a taste for hollow phrases, he can easily be gratified, as the market is overflowing.

To those who have not tried my medicine I wish to suggest, not to give it a trial in a trivial case, as you will not know whether the medicine cured it or it just got well. I wish the trial to be given in cases that are hopeless.

It is launched on the world with the sincere hope that it may be instrumental in relieving misery. That done, its mission is accomplished.

THE AUTHOR.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1st, 1886.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

In presenting a second edition of this book to the world, it may be not uninteresting to notice, that the position taken in its pages in regard to the uselessness of the Germ Theory, from a therapeutic point of view, is slowly and painfully being recognized by the medical wisecracks themselves. Hear what the learned colleague from Italy, Prof. Semmola, says upon this subject, at the recent International Medical Congress at Washington: "Progress in our art," said he, "is *hindered* by the study of bacteriology, which has become a system by itself.

"Many of the plans, for the destruction of the microbes, would first destroy the patient, and then, perhaps, the germs.

"Doctors should emancipate themselves from the unproved theories of the Present, as well as the unfounded dogmas of the Past."

Let us honor the learned colleague from Italy, for recognizing an error somewhat in

advance of the masses, as well as for his honesty in speaking out boldly what is true.

Since the last edition, a vast amount of experience has been added to that already published; a number of cases on the verge of the grave have been restored to health. In fact, I have cured some cases of a nature so malignant, of a character so desperate, and at a stage so hopeless that the most sanguine expectations have been exceeded.

Records of some of these will be found added to those already published in the latter part of the first edition.

THE AUTHOR.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1st, 1887.

THE HISTORY OF A DISCOVERY,

AND OF

AN ATTEMPT TO ENLIGHTEN BATS.

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The following pages record very briefly the history of a therapeutical discovery, the most remarkable in the annals of medicine.

The thousands of discoveries which have been made by medical men during the last two thousand years or more, while they have been remarkable, perhaps, for a great many things, have never been remarkable for curing the sick. Indeed they have too often been remarkable for making the sick sicker, and quite frequently for converting a live man into a dead one with astonishing success.

Some progress, however, in a general way has undoubtedly been made in many directions. for instance in diagnosis, in pathology, in histology, in prognosis, in instruments of precision relating to medicine, and in many sciences kindred, and appertaining thereto, but in the

ultimate object of all medical science, namely, the cure of the sick; the advance, if any at all, has been most contemptible.

These discoveries enable physicians to make clever guesses at the nature of disease; also to prophesy with great accuracy that a patient is going to die, perhaps to tell in high-sounding phrases why he is going to die, but they help not one jot to keep him alive; on the contrary, they very often facilitate his demise in a speedy and scientific manner.

The claim of the discovery above mentioned as being *the most* remarkable in the annals of medicine does not rest merely upon more skill, or proficiency, or depth in any of these collateral branches of medicine, although all these have been necessary to its discovery, but simply upon the naked fact that it *cures* the sick.

Many years ago, while a student in a German university, the nucleus of a great truth flashed upon me.

It led me to institute a series of experiments, and I soon became so wrapped up in the study, that I devoted the days and nights of many years to the elaboration of the subject that had so intensely interested me.

These years of intense study, at length bore as fruit, a nearly perfect system of Therapeutics, which, though newly discovered, is based upon immutable natural laws as old as the creation of man.

It is an unfortunate and disgraceful fact, that never yet in the world's history has a man of clearer vision or stronger head than his brothers, proclaimed one of nature's truths to the world, but what the scientists of the age, generally the Apostles of Error and Ignorance, have set up a furious and malignant opposition.

So the Canada thistle chokes out the higher organized and nobler plant, and clinging to the stately oak, you will find a poison ivy. Ah! but how many noble souls have gone under in the unequal fight.

The first encyclopedia, the life labor of one of the noblest sons of the Catholic church, a monk, was burned, by order of that church, as too worldly a work. Galileo was persecuted and imprisoned by the Inquisition because, forsooth, he recognized for the first time some of the beautiful truths of nature.

The same persecution has been the lot of every other real reformer and discoverer.

Even our Saviour, the just man, the sinless, the true physician, who healed the sick without money and without price, was persecuted, and finally put to death by the scientists, the learned men, the Pharisees of that day.

It was chiefly through Christ's miraculous cures, that the masses saw that he was Heaven-born, and hence it is lucky for the world that he came to save it in the first century instead of the nineteenth, for now-a-days he would not have been permitted to cure anybody, without a license from the State Board of Health, and that would undoubtedly have been denied, by that estimable body, on the ground of irregular and unprofessional conduct, and for lack of a diploma from some of their pernicious schools.

Though not unacquainted with the usual fate of reformers, I foolishly hoped that if I conclusively proved to the medical profession, that my discovery offered a rapid and certain means of curing the hopelessly sick, that they would readily adopt it, and give me due credit.

I hoped that 2,000 years of ignorance, of superstition, of folly, of caprice, were to be dissipated, by the beneficent light of the new

science, which would ask no man to believe until he saw proof of its truth.

Although thoroughly convinced of the truth of my system, and of the efficacy of my medicines, from a thorough preliminary trial, I decided to subject them for a period of three years, to the supreme test of curing hopeless cases only.

I hoped that the traditional mulishness, blindness, and oyster-like conservatism of the medical profession, must and would yield before the light of proved facts. I hoped that even bat natures could not but acknowledge what was self-evident, and after having seen me cure diseases which they proclaimed as incurable, I thought that they would be willing to learn.

I therefore refused to treat anybody until he or she had been given up and pronounced incurable, by at least one reputable physician, and, furthermore, to prove the sincerity of my aim, I absolutely refused to take any fee for my medicines. This course I thought, in the innocence of my heart, can not engender any ill feeling, and after other physicians have seen the results of my treatment in these so-called

incurable cases, they will be eager to learn the new science, which I have discovered.

Alas ! I knew many of the hidden secrets of nature, but I did not know the depth nor the height nor the breadth of the malice and hatred of the so-called scientists.

It is now a matter of history, that no sooner had a large number of apparently hopeless cases been cured, and been noised abroad, than a fierce and malignant opposition arose on the part of the very ones whom I hoped to teach.

Everything that envy and hatred could suggest was done to injure me. Even my life was threatened, in their mad jealousy. Why did not one of the whole illiberal mob, have the manhood to come up and ask *how* it was I made such wonderful cures, and *what* were the medicines I gave.

Instead of that they hooted at me, maligned me, refused to recognize me, and even professed to have analyzed my medicines, and found them to contain virulent poisons, to such extremities were they driven. In short, the effort to teach the medical profession anything failed utterly,

and worse than failed, for it brought down upon me their hate and malice.

But the people—ah, the people—they who thronged my portals, where the only passport required, was that one should be sick and that one should be hopeless, they who had endured years of suffering, the bed-ridden, the blind, the paralyzed, they who were afflicted with diseases which now for the first time in the history of medicine were cured, could not find words enough to express their gratitude.

The people, who are supposed to be incapable of judging INTO the merits of medicines and diseases, nevertheless quickly recognized the difference between hollow phrases, and medicines which cured them.

I therefore concluded no longer to let the gold-tipped arrows of light, stream in on bat natures, as the rays only dazzled them, and made them turn more steadfastly toward their own time-honored darkness, so that it now comes to pass, that since three years have demonstrated to me these two things: First, the impossibility of teaching those who will not learn, and second, that my system of Therapeutics is as nearly perfect as anything ever can be in an

imperfect world, I turn my back on the ignorance, folly, stupidity and prejudices of the medical profession, and, standing on the summit of an almost limitless success, I appeal for a hearing to the whole wide world.

THE ARRAIGNMENT; OR, THE MOUNTAIN OF FOLLY.

One would naturally suppose, that since the art of medicine dates back to the time of Hippocrates, and has been an object of study and research for two thousand years, that some great underlying principles would have been discovered, some fixed, immutable facts, which the physicians of to-day could bind to their souls as true beyond cavil or doubt, and use as material with which to build up a healing art; and in fact, physicians frequently boast of the age of their art, and of the vast of accumulation of experience which they have to draw from.

And what do we find? Not a principle, not an idea, not a method of practice now in use that is more than twenty years old; the whole field of medicine appearing to the disinterested observer like a shifting changing quicksand, with not a firm foot-hold in its whole chaotic extent.

The only ancient inheritance that they can boast of is Ignorance, and Superstition, for we find them still clinging to many of the polypharmic preparations of the past with a singular tenacity.

For instance, the French Codex of 1866 still contained a preparation known as Theriaque, which contained 72 ingredients! one of which was the flesh of a viper!!

This highly scientific compound, which resembles not a little the witch's broth in Macbeth, is an ingredient in Warburg's Tincture, a complex preparation much used to-day, and consisting of half a dozen or more other ingredients. While advocating progress and simplicity, we find them using almost every day Chlorodyne, a nostrum, which contains a large number of powerful poisons. The unhappy sick man who takes a dose of this remedy, takes Chloroform, Indian Hemp Extract, Morphia, Prussic Acid, Red Pepper, Peppermint and Molasses. It might be said to resemble the words of a malicious fool, in that it is part poison and part nonsense. Indeed the modern physician is never happy, unless dosing his victims with poisons, for he goes on the princi-

ple that the greater the poison, the greater the remedial action, and when he can give a preparation like Chlorodyne, that is a combination of the most virulent poisons, he is probably afloat in a sea of joy.

Common sense seems to teach that if one grain of a substance kills, a half grain will probably half kill and a twentieth of a grain will injure, and by no possible chance can any dose prove beneficial. To be sure, the bad effect of a small amount of poisonous medicine is not at once perceptible, but the ultimate result is always disastrous. It is like the falling of a drop of water upon a stone, it *apparently* leaves no trace of damage, but many drops have invariably excavated great cavities, yes, even great caves.

Unfortunately the masses think very slowly, or they would have long ago passed laws prohibiting the use of poisons as medicines, and also passed laws making the doctors prescribe in English instead of Latin, thereby giving the victim a chance to see what he is getting. Up to date all laws passed in relation to medical practice have been "doctor-made" and made in the interest of the doctor, and some of them

are very suggestive, as they exclude everybody who does not subscribe to their brainless doctrines, the object being to crush out every opposition. The mere fact of the existence of such laws, argues plainly that the noble brotherhood needs protection, and like every industry which needs protection, shows a bad state of affairs; every truth will of itself rise, and a lie, no matter how "protected," must sooner or later, die the craven death it deserves. The following from the *Chicago Mail* explains itself:

"Several months ago Dr. J. C. McCoy came to Chicago and commenced the practice of medicine. He advertised extensively the cure of a special class of diseases, when the State Board of Health interfered and revoked the doctor's certificate. McCoy commenced an action against the State Board in Judge Waterman's court and the case was heard at length. To-day Judge Waterman decided the case.

"It was claimed by McCoy that the State Board did not have legal authority to revoke a license to practice without according the physician a hearing, while the defendant, represented by ex-Gov. Hamilton, insisted that it had.

"Judge Waterman to-day declared the act of the State Board of Health unconstitutional, and said:

“The rights of a party charged with a punishable offense to notice of hearing is elementary, and one of the first rules necessary to the administration of justice. The defendant had a perfectly constitutional right to advertise in the newspapers, and he can't be deprived of it by any rule or regulation of the State Board of Health. This association, if its action were to be held legal in this case, could summarily try and punish for an alleged offense a brother practitioner without any notice whatever, while this tribunal, which comprised the powers of judge, jury and prosecutor, might be composed of men who were mortal enemies of the plaintiff. Such a proceeding partakes of the nature of the star chamber, whose decrees led to a revolution and the death of a king of England on the scaffold. Such an institution as the State Board of Health must not be tolerated to exercise such a power in a free country, and its acts must in this case be declared unconstitutional, and the plaintiff's certificate restored to him. What does this action of the State Board of Health strike at? At nothing else than human liberty; the sacred right of man to use the gifts which God has given him, and the skill which he himself has acquired. For this the State Board of Health would inflict punishment, which was to last for the remainder of the doctor's life. A doctor in this way would be

punished more than the ordinary run of criminals, for, while the criminal is punished for two or three years, the professional man is punished for life.' ”

When one stops to think of the exalted position the doctor should occupy, and compares it with the position he really occupies, it is appalling. He ought to be the *true* missionary, as his mission is to alleviate suffering. In that kind of work his heart ought to expand, every impulse should become generous and every act noble. What can be more glorious than to spend one's life succoring afflicted humanity, and what recompense can equal the gem of gratitude quivering in the eye of the succored? If all our aims are happiness, then how happy one should be if the fates have singled him out to be an instrument of so much good, how much greater he could be than the great Macedonian who wept because he had no more worlds to conquer.

Ah, there's the rub, Alexander the Great, great as he was, conquered worlds but not hearts, his profession was destruction and he entailed misery and terror, and with all his riches how really poor he was, and, how little consolation did he find in his dying moments!

All this because he lacked in heart. How much greater it is to do ever so little good, rather than a vast amount of harm.

Now, if the doctor of to-day would really love his calling—the noblest that can possibly be—it would engender nobility in his soul, as the love of anything has something Godlike in it. But to love anything one must have unbounded confidence and respect for the object of affection, and without these two ingredients, it is a dead letter, degraded and hideous in the naked ugliness of a grinning skeleton.

Now, unfortunately, the practitioner of to-day has absolutely no confidence in medicine, except in morphine and quinine, his only make-shifts, because experience has demonstrated to him that the remedies leave him in the lurch. The result is understood—it's all a matter of money, and it's only a question how much he can get from the victim of misplaced confidence; he crawls, snake-like, to the rich and looks down on the poor—his soul, if he has one, is in his pocket. His worship is at the altar of mammon, and to that, all his energies are bent, the great cause is ignored and everything that should be holy is trampled on.

From this degraded position the people must lift them, they are too far down to lift themselves. Suitable laws must be passed as above stated.

Even when of the same school, doctors are everlastingly calumniating one another, and no matter how well chosen a remedy (?) might have been—if one has a choice of poisons—the other doctor is sure to say that the treatment was all wrong and the diagnosis false. Between this constant wrangling and jealousy, the welfare of the patient is a secondary affair, and oft have I heard a doctor say that he would prefer to see the patient die rather than have him get cured by a rival. Now, to read this will be to the profession like a red flag to a bull; nothing hurts one worse than truth, and not being able to meet the arguments, they try to belittle the motive, and use the poison fangs which nature so generously bestowed on reptiles.

I had made no calculation about this step when I took it, my duty was clear and I am not of the material which shrinks back, even at threatened assassination which the brotherhood has indulged in. The cause is too great and

too glorious and if I succumb, a victim of malice, my spirit will still live and the seeds already sown will sprout and bear fruit a millionfold, as it has done in every persecution.

In the last century medical science (?) was not founded at all upon observed facts, but entirely upon a supposition, an unfounded theory; namely, that there existed in the blood of the sick a terrible something, variously called *materies morbi*, acrid humors, or morbid matter, which caused the disease.

No one had ever seen this terrible morbid matter, no one could say whether it was solid, liquid or gaseous, or where it resided, or how or why it caused the disease. In brief, plain English, nobody knew anything about it. Nevertheless the most eminent authorities asserted that it did exist, and did cause all diseases, and that the best treatment, was plainly to get rid of this terrible ghost in the blood.

Accordingly the patient was bled, to get it out of the blood, was purged, to get it out of the bowels, was vomited, to get it out of the stomach, was plastered with Spanish flies, that it might be brought out in the water of a blister, was given powerful diuretics, that it might be

passed off by the kidneys, and if he was not well after this, Herr Doctor was equal to the emergency, and invariably bled him again.

Can you imagine anything more preposterous, than to waste the life blood of an already weakened man or woman, by a systematic process of bleeding, purging, sweating, vomiting, and blistering, in order to get a something out of the system that was never there?

After this skillful handling of the patient, there was never anything else to be done except to buy him a coffin.

Such treatment, firmly rooted and fastened on mankind, has destroyed more lives than the most pernicious wars, and has increased the trifling ailments of millions, to actual and long-lasting misery.

One great trouble is, that the masses have been so long educated by the doctors to believe in these heroic measures, that even now, after all such stupid theories have long been dropped, a patient is hardly satisfied, unless he is cramped and made miserable, by the action of drastic drugs.

I hardly met a patient in my practice, who did not want medicine to open the bowels.

There seems to be a kind of religious belief abroad, that the first thing, and the last thing, is purging, and the doctor of to-day, though more on his guard than the doctor of the last century, does not really know more or do better, than his barbaric predecessor.

At the present time, though morbid matter has long since passed into oblivion, as a cause of disease, yet *Tolle causam* is still the cry, only they have found a new cause, and this brings us to the latest medical craze of the Nineteenth Century; namely, the Germ Theory. The bell rings, the curtain descends upon *materies morbi* theory, and when it rises again the Germ Theory takes its place. It is the second act of a farce.

Everything that was formerly said to be caused by morbid matter, is now said to be caused by *Bacilli* or *Bacteria*. I must here beg the reader not to be alarmed at these high sounding words. Such phraseology is simply the mask, with which the fathers of medicine have for centuries been accustomed to cover their ignorance. *Bacillus* is Latin for a stick or rod, and *Bacterion* is Greek for the same. All that these words mean, then, are very minute

bodies, resembling little sticks or rods; they are also called Germs, because they are *supposed* to be the germ or starting point of disease.

Koch, Klebs, Eberth, Nauverck, Ziegler and Pasteur, the great apostles of the Nineteenth Century, have proclaimed it, and of course all the little apostles in every village and hamlet follow suit.

Before any proof had been adduced, the wildest therapeutic hopes were indulged in, that this theory would lead to the cure of all diseases.

Since all diseases were caused by germs, it was as plain as the nose on a man's face, that all one had to do to cure a given disease, was to kill the germ that caused it.

Unfortunately the results have not justified the aforesaid hopes. For instance, Diphtheria, a disease in which the germs were peculiarly accessible, still kills 2,000 children in Berlin every year, just as it did before the discovery of Bacteria, notwithstanding the industrious application of Bacteria Killers to the throats of the children (Ameke's History of Homœopathy, p. 389). Carbolic acid was pronounced, some years ago, by some of the apostles, to be the

great germ killer, and at once the whole world went Carbolic acid mad.

It was used internally, externally and eternally; it was applied to wounds, sores, ulcers and burns; it was sent scouring through the stomach and veins in search of hidden germs; it was sprayed into the air that the germs might find no quarter in the lungs, until the whole civilized world fairly reeked with Carbolic acid.

Almost everyone will recall how President Garfield was kept for weeks just saturated with this drug, how the very air he breathed was poisoned with it, thereby depriving the sick man of oxygen, which was the most imperative need of his system. Nature gave us oxygen to breathe, but these meddling "assistants of nature" tried to improve on natural laws by mixing the sweet air of Heaven with a stinking and poisonous drug.

The world in general, has no conception how many deaths have been caused by carbolic acid, used only, because somebody said it killed germs, while the said germs were far from being proved to be the cause of anything.

Now comes the fiasco on top of the farce. Koch, the great Koch, the only original tamer of the irrepressible Bacterion, having investigated, by the express command of the German Government, into the merits of Carbolic acid as a germ killer, *now* pronounces it absolutely worthless as such.

Can a farce go farther? Thousands of people poisoned, in a vain attempt to poison a shadow. History repeats itself. The last century, with its venesections, its purges, its blisters, after a shadowy *materies morbi*; and the present, with its carbolic acid sprays, dressings, bandages and lotions, to kill a germ which it had no power to kill.

In their mad antagonism to germs, the doctors have also saturated their patients with Iodoform, one of the illest-smelling compounds that was ever engendered in the poisonous fumes of a laboratory. And it is still used, and highly recommended as a *safe* germicide, in the teeth of the recorded fact that up to the year 1882 it had caused eleven deaths. (See *La France Med.*, Nos. 30 and 31). For every recorded death, there are probably a hundred unrecorded, for the medical fraternity were

never famous for rushing into print with their failures.

And after all these gigantic efforts to kill the germ of disease, it has never been proved conclusively, that the germs cause anything, or are any more than one of the incidentals, or accompaniments of disease, only one link of many in a chain of morbid processes.

The observations of Rosenberger and others (Centralblatt für die med. Wiss, 1882, p. 65) that septic poison, *free* from bacteria, can excite the same infective morbid phenomena as when the bacteria are present, directly proves that bacteria do *not* cause, at least, those particular diseases experimented on.

Septic poisons are, as the name indicates, *putrid* or decomposed albumen. Everyone knows that there is enough putrid albumen in the little finger of a corpse, to poison the whole nation, if introduced into the blood, and as Rosenberger has demonstrated, it does not need to have a single germ in it, to produce all the symptoms of Sepsis.

Bacteria, on the other hand, always have some of these different kinds of putrid albumens sticking to them, like molasses to a fly's

legs; and this it is, and not the Bacteria, which produces the different kinds of diseases, attributed to the germs. If the Bacteria could be entirely freed from decomposed albumen, they would be perfectly harmless, and this sometimes happens naturally.

The Bacillus is not by any means a young animal just out, or for the first time being displayed in the circus of Koch, Pasteur & Co. Oh, no! it is a hoary old beast, first caught in the saliva, by Loewenhœck in 1664.

They have since been found, in the food we eat, in the water we drink, and in the air we breathe; scarcely a portion of the human body is free from them, and, indeed, they were so harmless that they were, to all intents and purposes, forgotten until modern so-called scientists, going into throes of labor like mountains, brought forth with much waving of flags and beating of drums, the Germ Theory of disease.

Dr. Koch was delegated by the German government to investigate the cause of cholera.

He went to India, the seat of the pest, and in making a microscopic examination of cistern water, he found a peculiar Bacillus, shaped like a comma. He thereupon examined the excreta

of cholera patients, and in them also found a comma Bacillus. He at once concluded that he had found the beast, that had bit mankind in that part of the world and given them cholera.

He came back to Europe in triumph, leading a comma Bacillus ; in fact, he brought with him, a very choice and aristocratic colony of them for future use. His countrymen were proud of him ; they killed the fatted calf, and honors were showered upon the man who claimed he had discovered the cause of cholera, even although it had to be admitted, that this fact threw no light, upon the *rather* important question of cure.

After the "Katzenjammer" was over, others of his countrymen, bent upon a Bacillus hunting tour, went to India.

By the time they arrived there, the cholera had practically ceased, but lo ! they found just as many commas in the cistern water, which the people were drinking as Koch did, when the cholera was in full sway.

They, too, drank the same water, but no ! the crooked Bacilli would not bite them or anybody else. The claim of this hump-backed germ, as a

cause of cholera, was thereby exploded, and the fattened calf had been killed in vain.

Just prior to the advent of the germ theory, the great Virchow broached what is known as the Cell Theory. This theory was certainly deep and scientific, and had the great merit of seeking the primal cause of disease, in the ultimate structure of the diseased tissue. It holds that the animal structure is composed of cells; we live and breathe, we are nourished and we excrete, by the activity of the ultimate cells which compose us. In health, the cells are healthy; in disease, the cells are unhealthy. Therefore, the treatment of disease should be directed against the unhealthy cells. Just get the cells right, and the patient would be right.

Unfortunately, Virchow forgot to say just how to get the cells right, but aside from that, this theory is so scientific and correct, that it must be considered a great advance upon anything, ever before brought to the attention of the medical profession.

That the shallow Germ Theory, upon which the whole medical world still bases its hopes of a successful therapy, in spite of its signal failure, should have displaced the infinitely more

rational Cell Pathology, demonstrates that the doctors, do not know how to appreciate Virchow's beautiful doctrine, and indeed, that they have no adequate conception of its importance.

And so the many different theories, that have from time to time come up, are one by one laid upon the shelf, only to make room for a new candidate for favor. The unfortunate part is that, only too often, each one like Saul or David, slays its thousands or tens of thousands in the progress of trial.

Let us now leave theories and idle speculations, and see how much better has been their actual practice.

It is strange, that after having with infinite labor, painfully elaborated a fine spun theory, the doctors, one and all, agree not to follow it.

For instance, upon which of their numerous theories, do they combat pain and sleeplessness? Does their adored Germ Theory throw any light upon the subject? No! On the contrary, their constant use of morphia and chloral to overcome these, the mere phenomena of the disease, shows how one-sided and symptomatic is their method of treatment.

So also in febrile affections, the therapeutic eye is fixed exclusively upon one prominent manifestation of the disease, one link only in the chain of morbid processes, namely: the high temperature. Against this, the therapeutic enginery is directed, not against the disease itself, as disclosed by Virchow's beautiful doctrine.

To combat fever, various remedies have been used called in a general way antipyretics.

At one time, quinine stood in the first rank as an antipyretic or fever reducer. It was lauded to the skies, as a tonic, as an appetizer, and as a febrifuge. One high authority, Flint, states (Theory & Practice p. 1002) that there is no foundation for the popular notion, that quinine, even when long continued, is prejudicial to health, and he recommends a dose of from 20 to 40 grains in Intermittent fever.

It is almost universally regarded as the great never harmful, always beneficial medicine.

The following shows how harmless it is: A child, six years old, suffering from ague, was given two doses of three grains each of quinine. It became hot and restless, was seized with convulsions, followed by blindness. It *died* in three hours (Amenke's History p. 398).

The poor little innocent would probably have survived the ague, but it could not survive the "assistors of nature."

This harmless remedy, this bright spot in therapeutics, of which they are so proud, often produces gastralgia, paralysis, epilepsy, deafness, blindness, and in twelve cases death. (Schmidt's Jahrbucher VLXVI p. 168).

A man, 30 years old, took 52 grains in the space of twenty and a half hours. An hour after the last dose, he was seized with trembling, shallow and irregular breathing, blindness and convulsions; this shows how safe and pleasant it is.

As a rule, these scientific "assistors of nature" are very careful, not to assist nature in their own bodies; they prefer to assist somebody else's nature for money, but Dr. Bazire forms a notable exception, for he dosed himself to death with quinine, and rendered his wife deaf and blind, for a considerable time with the same drug (Schmidt's Jahrb. VLXIII p. 16).

Kriquet saw death result on two occasions, from much smaller doses.

All this shows what a safe and successful febrifuge and tonic, medical art has found after

2,000 years' experience, study and research.

Several years ago, the authorities issued the edict that salicylic acid was a great febrifuge, especially in rheumatic fever.

Immediately all the doctors prescribed salicylic acid for fevers and rheumatism, thereby confessing that they were dissatisfied with their dearly beloved quinine, or surely they would not so readily have cast off their old love for a new-comer.

Every one of the "assistors" adopted salicylic acid without question. Indeed, why should they question? To question means to doubt, and to doubt shows the possession of reasoning powers, and of an investigating turn of mind, and that is not the material of which the noble brotherhood is composed.

Prof. X (Schmidt's Jahrb. VCLXXIII p. 161) who gave small doses to children with diarrhoea, is compelled to admit, that in most cases severe inflammation of the kidneys set in, not seldom ending fatally. Serious collapse was a common result of its use.

He gives the case of a child, five months old, affected with a trifling fever, to whom 15 grains were given in 3-grain doses.

The mouth and throat were thereby eroded, as if by caustic, the child became unable to swallow, breathing became difficult, and death ensued. This charming result, shows how little the undertaker would have to do, if the doctors were skillfully hung or drowned.

Bride observed complete deafness after salicylic acid. The semi-circular canals of this deafened person, he found completely filled with masses of connective tissue. (*Deutsche Medizinalzeitung* 1883, p. 511.)

Prof. Y. gave a girl of seventeen, who was suffering with rheumatism, three drachms of salicylate of soda daily. Death ensued on the fourth day. The professor made a post-mortem examination, and says in his report: "There can be no doubt that the fatal issue must be attributed to the sodium salicylate."

After all this, one might surely be pardoned, for preferring a fever to salicylic acid or quinine.

And, indeed, the doctors themselves have come to about the same conclusion, for the Paris Academy of Medicine advises complete discontinuance of this drug, since large doses are dangerous and small ones useless.

Chloral Hydrate is highly recommended, as a safe and efficient soother and sleep producer, by the generals or high authorities, and immediately all the little corporals of medicine proceed to pour it down the much enduring public.

It makes me think of the trick I used to play on the sheep, when I was a boy, by holding a stick across the stable door as the flock came out. Of course the first one jumped over it, and although I took the stick away immediately, every single sheep in the flock would make a jump over that imaginary obstacle, simply because the bell wether did so.

As the poor simple animals followed the first one, so does the brainless herd of doctors follow all the senseless eccentricities of their leaders.

Chloral is certainly very efficient, for not infrequently those who were totally unable to sleep, have been assisted by its aid to sleep forever. That it is safe is not so certain. Let us consider a few cases :

“A young lady, enjoying good health in other respects,” was given twenty-five grains of chloral, for painful menstruation. She

took the dose at ten o'clock at night. In a short time she fell asleep, never again to awake in this world. In spite of every assistance, she was a corpse the next morning. (*Schmidt's Jahrb.*) The "assist-ers of nature" assisted her very successfully to the sleep that knows no waking.

A woman took fifty-five grains of chloral for tooth-ache. It cured the tooth-ache entirely, but she died in a few hours. (*Amenke Hist. p. 403.*)

Kairine, a drug recently prepared from coal tar, by the oxidation of chinoline, raised great expectations, that a perfect febrifuge had been discovered.

It was found to be very potent, always curing the fever in a few hours, but as the patient always died, it was reluctantly abandoned. Opium, so frequently given in a variety of diseases, if continued long enough, invariably produces some form of paralysis.

A young lady of Philadelphia suffered from painful menstruation. Dr. Keating, of that city, prescribed an opium suppository to be used every month, just in advance of the flow. It certainly relieved the suffering, but listen to

the result: Although twenty years have since elapsed, and the young lady has become a middle-aged woman, she has had during all that time not one natural movement of the bowels. She depended entirely upon injections for that purpose, until she was recently cured by my medicines. The condition was undoubtedly one of paralysis of the colon.

The fearful crimes, the desolated homes, the increasing poverty and the thousands of saloons are the result of the wholesale dosing of the sick with alcoholic stimulants, used indiscriminately, by the doctors, for every imaginable malady. The pregnant woman dosed by the family physician's prescription with stimulants, transmits to her child a taste for liquor, which years after, rises like a specter to fill her life with bitterness and sorrow. It must be avoided, as it is absolutely useless, and has never done anybody good, medicinally.

If these facts do not suffice to stir the reader's soul with awe and admiration, at the profound learning, skill and success of the doctors of to-day, with the accumulated lore of past ages at their back, twenty ponderous volumes could be filled, with just such cases where

these and other drugs such as potass; chlorate, digitalis, colchicum, iodine and mercury, have been destructive to life and health, in the hands of the doctors.

No doubt, the wild uncertainty, the hopeless speculative look, not unmingled with fear, that is so generally noticed in the faces of young physicians, is engendered by the uncertainty they must feel, whether the first dose of medicine they give is going to kill the patient, or only maim him seriously.

That he can know but little about it, is shown by the fact, that after he has learned from a prominent authority (Nothnagel & Rossbach *Handb. of Therap.*, p. 687) never to give opium or morphia to small children, because .001 gram of the latter has proved fatal, he finds Prof. Seitz in Niemeyer's *Therapie* p. 542, advising a stronger dose than the above, in the gastric catarrh and diarrhoea of infants!!

In face of the deaths caused by moderate doses of quinine, a very few of which have been given, Prof. Jurgensen recommends ninety grains at a single dose in pneumonia. He tells the young physician, to combat sleeplessness in the same disease with $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2-drachm doses

of chloral, notwithstanding the cases on record, some of which have here been given, in which twenty grains have produced death. With Koko in the Mikado, the young doctor might exclaim, "Here's a pretty how-de-do."

One first-class authority defining certain dangerous doses to be avoided; another authority equally high, advising the same doses to be given in similar cases!

When the bell wethers, the great generals thus jump two ways at once, what in the world is the herd of little corporals to do?

This uncertainty is the reason that doctors change their patients' medicine, from two to four times a day, so that the mantle-piece of the sick chamber is usually decorated with an imposing array of half-empty bottles.

They have so little faith in their mixtures, that they are forever troubled with an itch to try something new. The patients, also, contribute to a sudden change of opinion, by refusing to longer endure the pangs of some noxious poison of the pill-slinger, who, there-upon, with all possible expedition, substitutes some other poison different in kind, but the same in degree.

Is it any wonder that in face of facts such as these, that thinking physicians, of whom there are a few, and disgusted physicians, of whom there are many, and abused patients, of whom there are millions, have a most despondent and a most skeptical opinion of the virtue of medicine?

Is it any wonder, that one of the highest authorities, Dr. J. Marion Sims of New York, ignores therapeutics entirely when he says, "in the future, gentlemen, there will be but two classes of physicians, *i. e.* the sanitarian and the surgeon?"

Is it any wonder that Dr. Geo. F. Welch says "the modern physician in his multitudinous drugs finds few remedies? * * * *
Where is the old doctor, if he be a wise man, who does not look upon most drugs as mischievous, and on the few as deserving of restriction? * * * The pathologist is skeptical of them all. * * * * The whole nauseous bulk might be sunk into the open sea, and the death rate rise no higher."

Dr. E. R. Squibb, in the *Ephemeris*, 1882, p. 90, says that cures are no longer expected

either by the physician or the intelligent patient.

I cannot say as to the physicians, but I know that intelligent patients no longer expect cures at their hands.

Dr. Jos. Xav. Zieteke, Napoleon, Ind., reports four cases of fatal poisoning by chlorate of potassium, prescribed by doctors.

Dr. Fountain of Davenport, Iowa, experimenting with the above drug poisoned himself. (See American Med. Times, 1860). In the University of Vienna by Dr. Zillner, assistant in the institute of criminal and judicial medical examination, it was concluded that chlorate of potassium is by no means an innocent drug, and that *special care* must be taken in prescribing it, and that the people must be warned against its use, as all experiments, chemical and pathological, proved the poisonous qualities of the chemical. (See Wiener Med. Wochenschrift No. 34, 1884).

There is no doubt that a great percentage of deaths in throat complaints, diphtheria, croup, etc., may be directly attributed to chlorate of potassium, prescribed as in the above cases.

A man took a teaspoonful of chlorate of potassium and died in thirty-six hours. (Dr. Bohn's report in *Med. Woch*).

The spleen, liver and kidneys were brown in color; the uriniferous tubules were filled with brownish masses, the red blood corpuscles were changed in shape and appearance; a similar appearance after diphtheria may be due to the *remedy*, and not to the disease. Dr. Bohn *condemns* the delivery of *chlorate of potassium* into improper hands or its common use as a harmless remedy. (*Medical Times*).

Dr. Zieteke, of Napoleon, Ind., also refers to a case of poisoning by the same drug by Dr. Hall, and another by Dr. Smith. Dr. Jacobi, of New York, considers the drug dangerous. Dr. Zieteke remarks, that the medical papers are still publishing shotgun prescriptions, as if they never heard that the former reputed innocence of this drug is questioned. The physician may do much, says he, to help the patient out of the world, he can do absolutely nothing to bring him back again.

The *Med. Record* of April 28, 1883, in an editorial specifically states: "That there is no cure nor specific for consumption, cancer,

Bright's disease, catarrh and caries of the bone. These are matters of common accepted belief among all educated doctors."

As the above journal is the official organ and champion of the medical profession, its utterances in this respect are undoubtedly correct.

How can the public reconcile the above statement and the fact that the doctors invariably prescribe (\$2 per prescription) for the above complaints, leading the victims, otherwise called patients, to believe that they can cure them?

The *Medical Record* of Aug. 4th, 1883 has a case by Dr. Grasset where Locomotor Ataxia (paralysis) was produced by Ergot; Dr. Taczek reports similar experiences, and still Ergot is given right along regardless of the fearful results.

It is absolutely *refreshing* to see with what pomp the profession herald into the world new "dead-sure remedies," praise them to the skies as infallible and "presto change" they are consigned to oblivion!

If they were all harmless "remedies"!! it would be bad enough, as the patients would, even then, be constantly misled, as by an ignis

fatuus; but as they are poisons, it is infinitely worse.

The world famed Dr. Hufeland has made this remarkable statement in his published works: * "Man has two great enemies to fight — sickness and the Doctor!"

The great Prof. Wunderlich wrote in 1852: * "Instead of investigation, we find *empiricism*; instead of facts, we have *theories*; instead of correct conclusions, *dogmatic rules*; instead of ascertaining causes, *useless talk*."

Dr. Richter says in his Work on "Medicine": * "No science is so full of erroneous conclusions, mistakes, dreams, and lies as the so called science of medicine! Many who would get well if left alone are killed by the art of the doctors. If one sees a physician take a pen to write a prescription, one feels like saying: "Lord forgive him for he knows *not what* he does!"

Prof. Felix von Niemeyer writing on endocarditis, (heart trouble) says: * "The patients do not die from the disease, but from the treatment. What a blessing it would be if the doctors had never learned to diagnose a case."

See Leipsiger Pop. Zeitschrift Jan. 1887.

Prof. Werber and Dr. Neumann both say: **“What is the use of knowing the nature of a disease, as we possess no medicines to cure it, and that’s our weak point.”*

Dr. Neumann says: **“The more scientific experience we gain, the more we are afraid of the drugs we are using—yes, a gulf yawns between knowledge and medicine.”*

Dr. Lorinser writes in 1872: “I long ago came to the conclusion that the medicines in the hands of the doctors have done more harm than good!”

Prof. Rossbach, in his lecture, 18th of Nov. 1882, in the University of Yena, Germany:—**“The science of medicine is germinating; in 50 years from now its progress will be rapid”!!! (This does not sound very reassuring to a sick man in the year of our Lord 1888!)*

“A while ago, twenty-five years or so,” says the above professor, “we knew nothing, had no conception of why we gave certain medicines, (*nor have they now*). We used too many crude drugs and were never certain as to what effect they would produce; but thanks to our efforts (!) we have thrown away the heap of ‘rubbish’

* See Leipsiger Pop. Zeitschrift Jan. 1887.

called medicine and have discovered *such pure products*: Phenol, Hydrochinin, Resorcin, Pyrogall of Chrysarobin, Boric acid, Iodoform, Santonin, Alvin, Koussin, Theobromin, Cocain, Morphia, Apomorphin, Emetin, Physostigmin, Pilocarpin, and *Autipyrin*, and the last named," said the professor, "is a monument to science whose peak towers into the Heavens." (*This last monument that towered into the blue sky has killed almost everybody it was administered to, and has — in one brief year — been silently borne to that cemetery where thousands of its predecessors repose in oblivion to make place for new "charmners" who in their turn will be overtaken by the same relentless nemesis.*)

"We have done a great deal," says the professor, "we have stopped the bleeding-to-death process. (*First they start it and then they claim glory for stopping it, when the people revolted against it.*)

But now listen to the doleful wail which follows: "How is it though, that the masses believe that we are *ignorant* and have made no further progress in the last several thousand years than has China; and even Prince Bismarck, in his speech in 1882, said: "There is

no science in medicine; the doctors have made no real Progress since the beginning of history; they ride on a wooden horse and make themselves believe that he is alive!" (*and here the professor almost faints, his feelings are so outraged*). "Well, we must do something," says he, "to make the people respect us. We must educate ourselves better, we must make the courses for graduation from seven to ten years. (*This would be allowing one month for the professors to tell all they know, and the rest of the time to talk about what they don't know*). It is all the fault of the laity, they don't understand and appreciate us, and still they used to years ago."

That is true, dear professor, but the people have learned a great deal, and will not be humbugged any more. The people are not at fault, the absurd, senseless doctrine is; they have suffered long enough, and that is the reason they hail with great delight the Histenogenetic System, as *they* use reason, and judge by results.

The great philosopher Kant, in the introduction of his work, "Pure Reason," says: "To determine the accuracy of a principle, look at the

result. If you fail, if you have to go over the ground again, if you have to feel around as if your eyes were bandaged, you have missed the road. Better begin again, from *another* standpoint. The people, *without* the aid of science, generally find their way by the use of common sense—and above common sense there is no science. You cannot expect,” says the unparalleled philosopher, “that a knowledge which is necessary to the existence of man, could only be grasped by philosophers; no, that which is correct can be understood by the average individual.” (*These words are golden, and the ages will never tarnish them*).

And still, exactly the same idea, but in other words, was expressed by Aristotle. The science of medicine should certainly be the least obscure and the most popular of all, as upon *it* depends the happiness and well-being of society, and every effort should have been made by the doctors in that direction, if they really had the good and well-being of mankind at heart.

But what do we find: Libraries full of medical rubbish, describing at great length the *supposed* causes of sickness, and tedious ac-

counts of its symptoms, etc.; but when it comes to the main point, namely, *how* to cure it, their pen fails them, and a few lines is all they have to say upon that subject. And to be sure, it were better if their pen had failed entirely, as the reader has by this time seen what their *own highest authorities* have said upon the subject. What Professor Rossbach said, as stated above, Professor Gerhard, of the Berlin University, seconded three years after. He also adds: "If you ask what all the different schools of medicine have accomplished, as a whole, I have to say, alas, *very little!* The principal thing for the physician to do, is to try and cure the sick, no matter how, so as he is crowned with success."

The trouble is, that the moment somebody attempts to show them *how*, they are ready to murder him, and in every medical school, part of the time is spent by the professors in cracking superannuated jokes about, and throwing out venomous innuendos at their competitors. This is not all, the young mind is trained to avoid as poison any thought that does not emanate from that particular infallible citadel of wisdom.

As the Regulars have had so much glorious fun out of the "Sugar-of-Milk Doctors" for the last eighty years, always ridiculing their Triturates, *because they did not taste bad*—and worse than that, did not taste at all. One-hundredth of a grain of medicine was considered absolutely idiotic, and the great wonder of the Regular was how anybody could tolerate a Homœopathic Quack. Since to give medicine in minute doses was certainly pure quackery. The hatred with which the Regular followed the Homœopath for the last eighty years is proverbial. Mind you, the *same* medicines (?) were given by both, only in different doses.

Now behold! The Regular—who named himself on account of being regularly *irregular*—has now actually *acknowledged* his mistakes, that is, tacitly so, by imitating his despised rival, namely, by beginning to make Sugar-of-Milk Triturates, and in doses up to one-five-hundredth of a grain! I do not wish, by this, to endorse the Homœopath,—as he is just as much, if not quite so deep, in the mud, as the Regular is in the mire. I only wish to call the attention of the public to their utter inconsistency.

The following extract from the Price-list of John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, will explain itself :

COMPRESSED TABLET TRITURATES.

Combining absolute accuracy of dose, convenience in administration, speedy disintegration, and consequent rapid absorption, thereby insuring the most effective results.

We feel confident that few physicians will prescribe any of the more powerful remedies, such as Aconite Morphia, Digitalis, Arsenic, etc., either in powders or in solutions, when fully aware of the advantages presented by our TRITURATES; their accuracy and convenience in administration, coupled with the absolute freedom from danger in prescribing, always attending to a greater or less extent, the dispensing of dangerous drugs, in the form of powders, drops, or large doses in solutions.

The TRITURATES are absolutely exact, will keep indefinitely, with little or no danger of loss; they can be readily swallowed with a mouthful of water; or, if smaller doses be required for infants, the tablets can be reduced to a fine powder by simple crushing with a knife or the thumb-nail.

Our list embraces almost every drug in popular demand, and the doses are so graduated as to meet every indication.

Minute subdivision of medicinal agents is necessary to secure complete adaptation to their multifarious applications.

It is certainly true, also, that solid medicaments, finely triturated, are better prepared for the chemical actions which take place in the stomach, or for absorption when they remain unacted on by the gastro-intestinal juices. That solids, if in a sufficiently divided state, pass into the blood from the intestinal canal, has been fully demonstrated.

Clinical experience confirms the deductions from experimental observations. It has long been observed that those pharmaceutical preparations, which by reason of their form and character require thorough trituration, are more efficient remedies than the same substances when exhibited in their original solid state. Examples of this fact are blue mass, Dover's powder, calomel, ipecac, and many others.

By "triturationes" are meant the preparations made, not only by carrying the subdivisions to the utmost extent, but by varying the doses to the lowest limits of physiological power. It has always been known, that the size of the dose

affected the degree, and, to some extent, the character or the action. Since the physiological study of medicine has been introduced, the real nature of the difference in the effects of small and large doses, has been clearly demonstrated, for the most important of the remedies in use. The fact of this variation, in effect, may be illustrated by such familiar examples as the following :

Opium, in the large medicinal doses, is a sedative; in the small doses, it is a stimulant. Alcohol, in large quantity, lessens the rate of the heart's pulsations, and reduces the temperature; in small quantity, it increases the action of the heart, and raises rather than depresses the body heat. To produce the same degree of effect, it has been found, in the case of some remedies, that small doses accomplish this as well as large ones. Thus, one grain of calomel, thoroughly triturated with sugar, will produce as satisfactory effects, or nearly so, as five grains will, when given in the ordinary state.

Again, it is to be noticed that small doses, frequently repeated, may accomplish better results, than large doses at long intervals. Such differences in the therapeutical effects

have been observed in the administration of opium, aconite, veratrum viride, calomel and others. The extent to which reduction in the dose may be carried, compatable with ascertainable effects, has been the subject of scientific investigation, and exact data have been obtained. By the precise methods of chemistry and the spectroscope, it has been ascertained that no dilution beyond the sixth and seventh decimal, contains demonstrable portions of any medicaments. As these dilutions contain quantities so infinitely minute, as to be entirely without action, physiological or curative, it is needless to express the folly of attempts to carry subdivision so far. As it is quite foreign to our purpose to go beyond the region of demonstrable fact, our triturates will be found to contain all the dilutions capable of real effects—up to the limit of physiological and therapeutical power.

Acid, Arseniosum	1-200 gr.	Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite,	1-50 gr.
Aconitia, Duquesnel's,	1-500 gr.	Hydrarg. Iod. Rubrum	1-100 gr.
Antimon, et Potass.		Hydrarg. Iod. Viride.	1-50 gr.
Tart	1-50 gr.	Hydrarg. Oxidum Fla-	
Apomorph, Hydroch-		vus	1-200 gr.
lor	1-50 gr.	Morphinæ Sulphas	1-50 gr.
Arsenii Bromidum	1-200 gr.	Morphinæ Sulph. et	
Atropinæ Sulphas	1-500 gr.	Atropinæ Sulph.	1-200 gr.
Cocainæ Hydrochlor,	1-100 gr.	Pilocarpinæ Hydro-	
Digitalinum	1-500 gr.	chlor. Cryst.	1-50 gr.
Eserinæ Sulph.	1-100 gr.	Podophyllin, (Resin).	1-50 gr.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor-		Strychninæ	1-200 gr.
ios	1-500 gr.	Strychninæ Sulphas.	1-200 gr.

Enough has been said to prove the truth, and the truth is that the art and science of medicine has no claim to being either an art or a science, but is, on the contrary, a miserable hotch-potch, a wretched farrago of nonsense, a conspicuous failure, an imbecile conglomeration of wild guesses and reckless practices, which, while pretending to ameliorate the sufferings of mankind, has increased them a thousand fold, and under the pretense of saving life, has sent thousands to the grave.

Its ignorance, its impudence and its presumption has so far passed the point of detestation, that it becomes sublime.

THE DAWN OF A NEW SCIENCE.

The human organism, in common with all other organisms, both animal and vegetable, is composed of simple minute components called cells.

Each cell, again, in its turn is an elementary organism, possessing inherent vitality, energy and irritability. It selects its own food from the material around it, casts off its own effete products, and is delicately alive to all the varying conditions of its environment.

Man is, therefore, not a unit, in the strict sense of the word, but is rather a vast federation of living cells. Each single cell in a tissue has a life of its own; it is not nourished but it nourishes itself, absorbing what it needs from the nutritive fluids around it.

In the single, separate, living cell, like the *Amœba*, the process of life is simple; the gelatinous substance of the cell, wraps itself around the nutritious object, and absorbs what it wants, but in the case of a multicellular

animal, like man, life becomes a complex process, and very elaborate apparatus is necessary to carry on those processes of secretion, excretion, absorption, etc., the sum of which constitutes life.

For this and for no other reason, arteries, veins, capillaries, lymphatics, glands and nerves are required to distribute life material to the numberless cells of the organism, as well as to bring back and eliminate the ashes of life, the dead cells, and the burnt up food, which would otherwise clog up the flues and pipes of this earthy tenement, as surely as cinders choke the fire in our stoves.

The life of an individual cell is brief and ephemeral. Every minute countless thousands are formed out of the elements, every minute thousands die.

The same conditions which call them into being also inexorably destroy them, the same heat that is a necessary element of their life finally consumes them.

The hen's egg is but the type of a cell. A certain amount, of warmth, is necessary to transform it into life, and the germinating heat,

which transmits its vitality to a new organism, at the same time destroys the egg itself.

A slight increase in the heat, and the just budding life is destroyed forever.

The cell aggregation is just like the combination of a safe, it works well as long as the parts are harmonious, but one slight turn too much, and the combination is spoiled, and if you do not know *how* to re-adjust it, it remains so until by an outside lucky jar, things drop into place again. What is true of each part must be true of the whole; what effects each single cell must effect the whole man.

Since, then, every cell is delicately alive to the varying influences of its surroundings, man, who is composed of cells, must also be deeply affected by his environment for good or ill according to its kind.

Yes, everything around us affects the cells which compose us, and hence affects us. Every telluric and atmospheric disturbance, every change in interstellar space has a direct or indirect influence upon our health. Moonlight, the humidity of the air, spots on the sun, meteoric showers and the direction of the wind, are some of the

phenomena which disorder our health, by disordering the activity of our cell structure.

These influences are seen in other things; the housewife complains that her bread will not rise, and she can not tell why, since she made it exactly as she usually does.

The experienced baker, if a close observer, could tell her as a matter of fact, that bread never rises well when the wind blows persistently from the East. That much he knows, but why? I will answer that question, as it has never before been answered to my knowledge: An East wind produces a negatively electric condition, and that has an unfavorable influence upon the activity of the cells of which yeast is composed.

And it does not affect the bread alone, but every activity, every process, every organism that depends upon or is made up of cells.

In man, it acts by lowering cell activity and vitality, by diminishing peripheral circulation, and overloading the internal viscera with blood, and by depolarizing the cellular structure most susceptible to the baleful influence.

From this you will see why, all at once everybody has a cold, and why when one case

of pneumonia is reported, there always spring up others in the neighborhood. And so it is with every acute disease.

Chronic diseases are also susceptible to telluric and atmospheric changes. East winds, however, are by no means the only kind of external disturbance, which affects the health of mortals. There are also local and general conditions, mild or intense, brief or long-lasting, varying with barometric pressure, humidity, radiation, and other factors which must be taken into consideration.

The instruments which I have constructed after intense application, indicate, to one who knows how to interpret them, days in advance, what diseases to expect in a given locality, from a simple cold to epidemic cholera. Seventeen years ago when studying in a German University, this grand truth flashed upon me and furnished me the nucleus of my method, so eminently successful in curing the sick. To the spectroscope, perhaps, as much as to any other one thing, I owe the greatest part of my discoveries. The science of chemistry, while it has made gigantic progress generally, has not been able to do a great deal for the

pathologist, simply because spectroscopy was not sufficiently included in its field.

Most of our so-called elements are in fact no elements at all, but really compounds. That this is true in the case of sulphur, has been conclusively proved by an eminent French savant in the following way: A certain weight of onion seeds, a specimen of which had been assayed, for the amount of sulphur contained in them, were planted in a weighed quantity of earth, which had also been assayed for its sulphur. The seeds were supplied with water and air free from sulphur, and the whole arrangement was covered from contact with the outside world by a glass case. The seeds sprouted and grew, producing a plant which yielded by analysis many times the amount of sulphur, originally contained in the seeds and earth.

The conclusion is irresistible, that the new sulphur must have been formed out of the elements of the earth and water. Originally, before the earth was in a molten state, when it was yet gaseous the elements were no doubt comparatively few and when it began to cool, the elements united according to polarity, temperature and gravity.

As we cannot generate heat enough, to produce the original condition, neither a sufficient degree of cold to equal that of interstellar space, it becomes impossible for the chemist of to-day, to separate the elements from their compounds, hence they call everything an element, which they fail to subdivide. The spectroscopist, to be sure, fares not much better, because he generally uses the same heat for his spectral analysis; when he has *learned* to apply different temperatures, he will be astonished at the different results. And this is the reason that different stellar bodies, apparently contain different elements—just because the temperatures are different and spectroscopes must, of course, show different lines. It is very easy to deny the existence of anything, not visible to the grosser sense. And still, what is our eye compared to the eagle's eye which can see a mouse in the grass, while soaring so high that he is almost invisible to us? And, again, how does our eye compare to the "glass eye" we make for the photographer's camera? That lens will catch more detail in one-eighth of a second than we could in years—but a few years ago and it was not believed. This is but one

instance in a thousand. For many years it was commonly believed that both plant and animal were created. Then Darwin, Huxley, Hœckel, Tyndall and other very able men, to whom science is indeed indebted a great deal, endeavored to demonstrate the utter fallacy of that opinion, producing a reaction the other way; now, if any one laying claim to scientific research, should maintain the old theory of creation, he would be stared at in utter amazement.

I am sorry, but I require more proof than the gentlemen have given. That the higher animals and plants of *to-day* or even ages past, have not been created, but evolved from the lower ones, is granted, but how do you account for the living animals in man's mouth. If they are washed out of the mouth carefully, a microscopic examination will show there are none there, then eat some meat, examine the mouth very carefully, and there are none. In a few hours they are there by the hundreds. How do you account for that? Where did organized life come from so quickly? You say they come from the air; or from the food. This answer is not satisfactory, as I have investigated that subject too closely to allow

such an answer. If they came from the air, how is it, that I found them eleven thousand feet above sea level, when the gelatine process outside of the mouth, showed none? If they came from the meat, how is it that although I kept specimens of the same meat under the microscope, none appeared? You will say, that it is the temperature of the mouth, and the meat, and the saliva combined which have called the germ into activity. I answer, that it certainly takes the right combination of circumstances, to call animal or vegetable life into activity, and the material and condition being present, there is no stretch of imagination necessary, for the spontaneous generation of microscopic animals.

It has been the wonder of every old European huntsman, that large worms were always found in the livers of both deer and dog, if they dropped from fatigue. Close investigation has resulted in demonstrating the fact, that animals, when they drop dead from overheating, always have such worms, and those who were fed, and kept in the same manner, but not overheated, have shown their livers to be normal on examination.

The fact that the animals were healthy but a few hours before, and that they could not, by any possibility, have inhaled nor absorbed worms of that size, shows that when the conditions are favorable, the intense heat generated by muscular exertion and combustion, caused a destruction of certain groups of cells. But in nature, destruction means also reconstruction, because every process of decomposition has a correlative process of recomposition side by side, as it were. My conclusion from the premises, is that the conditions being favorable, and the material on hand—since the material of the worm and the liver are identical—that the product was spontaneous.

I have kept a rich variety of cheese, in such a condition that it had plenty of air and sun light, but with a fine wire gauze over it. When I opened the cheese it was full of worms! How did they get there? As I took every precaution to sterilize the cheese, *i. e.* to exclude foreign germs—I came to the conclusion that the maggots were generated spontaneously in that cheese.

Another instance. I took earth and roasted it to destroy any seeds that might be in it,

then added sufficient ingredients to make it fertile (also free from seeds), and placed the earth in a pot, kept it in the sunlight, and watered it constantly with distilled water (free from seeds). During that summer there grew twenty-five distinct specimens of plants. I plucked each up, as soon as it became of sufficient size to be recognized, to make room for others, as some plants will not grow in the vicinity of others, and, strange to say, most of the plants were foreign to that neighborhood. I am forced to the conclusion, that, while the higher animals and plants are undoubtedly a product of evolution, the lower ones are still capable of spontaneous generation, when the proper conditions for their existence are at hand.

After all, the difference between life and death is slight, a single atom is all. C O O is dead matter; C H O is a living germ.

I could give many more instances, but I have to clip my wings, or this book would assume such ponderous proportions, as to hinder its usefulness. My opinion is, also, that Bacteria are generated in the culture medium, not from the air, that is, if they have life. The way

the germ theorists went to work to find out, is this, they put their culture medium in a bottle, pumped the air out and let air in again through a red-hot platinum tube and sealed the bottle up. Well, it was sterile, and they were happy. But that was no proof at all; because it has been found that after the air had been subjected to the sterilizing process, the bottle contained nothing but carbonic acid gas, and life could not originate in a space without oxygen!! and this farce is called *science*.

Certainly, all the necessary combinations must be complete, in order to awaken life or it cannot be done. A bottle of nitro-glycerine may hang suspended indefinitely and nothing occurs, but let it fall and the combination is complete. As an illustration of the above, may be cited the fact that one thousand children have diphtheria to one grown person. Why? Diphtheria begins with an inflammation of the thymus gland, a gland very susceptible to telluric atmospheric influences. The thymus has a tendency to rapid decomposition, endangering life instantly. But the gland is entirely absorbed in adult life; there is hardly a trace of it left when the child is from nine to

twelve years of age. Thus the cause is removed to a great extent.

In these and similar studies, I have spent most of my nights, and after having perfected the theory, I spent the days and nights of the past three years in curing the hopelessly sick of the Pacific Coast, so as to expose the theory to the severest test.

I am entirely satisfied with the results. It is written on the wall, that that hydra-headed monstrosity, that mountain of folly, the medical science (?) of to-day, will pass into oblivion. There will not be a moist eye at the funeral.

The reader may ask, how it is that the atmospheric and telluric disturbances, do not prostrate absolutely everybody, since all are exposed to them alike? The answer is, that when the polarity of the cell structure is well marked in an individual, which is no more than saying that that individual is a very strong, healthy one, it is not so easily affected as it is in weaker individuals.

Hence, some resist the external influences, and either are not sick at all, or but slightly so, while others under the same influences become

very sick indeed. Just so when two jars of milk, one perfectly fresh and one a few hours old, are exposed to the same electrical conditions, the fresh milk is not affected, while the stale milk is completely soured. The same waves that carry a staunch craft safely along, are likely to beat a worm-eaten hull to pieces. The same wind that simply bellies a sound canvas, would be apt to blow a rotten sail to shreds.

It is quite possible, that the electrical influences might become so unfavorable, and continue so long, that no organism could stand it. Every one would have to succumb to its baleful influence, unless he or she possessed the knowledge of how to counteract it.

Such has undoubtedly been the case in the terrible plagues and epidemics of the past; for instance, sixty thousand people dropped dead in a single day, in London, from the black death. If the medical profession had possessed any power of observation, they would have discovered the closest correspondence between the death rate, and the weather, during the somewhat recent, severe epidemics of yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn. Sitting in my office,

a thousand miles away, I prophesied, by means of my instruments, the diurnal variations in the death rate twenty-four hours in advance of their actual occurrence.

But the jawbone of Balaam's ass moved not until Balaam belabored him gently with a stick; and so I expect that the medical luminaries and "assisters of nature" will now bray that they knew that all the time.

Such modes of expression are foreign to me, but as the "assisters" are used to heroic medicine, it will probably do them good, and in this entirely revolutionary system of medicine, as somebody must, perforce, get demoralized, I prefer it should be "my friend, the enemy."

It has long since been demonstrated, beyond doubt or cavil, that certain organs exist in our body, called glands, whose function it is to elaborate certain proximate principles, organic ferments, etc., which are indispensable to our health and well-being.

In common with all other tissues of our bodies, these innumerable glands are composed of cells. As we already see, certain external electrical conditions, either atmospheric or telluric, have the effect of depolarizing the cells,

and when the cells of glands become depolarized they cannot elaborate their peculiar products (proximate principles, organic ferments, etc.,) in a perfect manner. Their secretions become altered in consistence, in quantity and in composition. In some people, certain glands are most liable to become changed, in others certain other glands, because they vary in susceptibility in different individuals; such being the case, the gland products cannot perform the functions allotted to them, such as assisting in assimilation, excretion, etc., and the consequence is, that the blood and other tissues become imperfectly constructed. Of the tissue derangements, that of the blood is the most important, because, being a fluid tissue it carries the nutrition with which it is necessary to build new cells, to all parts.

The blood being imperfect, the cells built from it are imperfect, and, of course, a structure composed of imperfect cells, must itself, of necessity, be imperfect. In acute cases the influences are strong, but of short duration, the patient either dying from the disease, or, as is quite usual, from the help of the "assister of nature."

In chronic cases, the influences being less strong, a smaller number of glands are affected at once, and the blood material is more slowly tainted with imperfections. More slowly, but just as surely a poor cellular structure is built up which, like a leaky roof, continually annoys its owner.

It must be borne in mind that centuries of indiscriminate dosing with poisonous drugs, in heroic quantities, has left its mark on our race, by gradually undermining and weakening the endurance of our cellular structure. Each generation transmitted its quota of weakness to its successor, until the old, sturdy physique gradually disappeared, leaving the ponderous armor of our ancestors, which would crush the modern man, to tell the tale.

The penalty at last had to be paid. The weakened cell structure was no longer able to withstand the atmospheric changes as of old, and new and fearful diseases sprang up to waste mankind.

Witness the cholera which has already killed its millions, and yet was entirely and absolutely unknown until 1817; also relapsing fever which was entirely unknown here prior to 1844.

These diseases and others like them have come to stay; they can never be induced to loosen their grasp on the weakened cell structure by still farther debilitating that structure by heroic doses of poisonous drugs.

The sooner the people learn that brute force accomplishes nothing in the long run, neither in politics, religion nor medicine, the sooner their happiness will begin.

If brute force could have availed, the mastodon would still be disporting his unwieldy bulk on the lagoons of Europe, instead of occupying a dried and stuffed station in the museum. His environment was too much for him.

My medical discoveries absolutely revolutionize the whole chaotic labyrinth of the so-called medical science of to-day. It is built on facts as solid as Gibraltar, and has proved itself in actual practice, to be as nearly perfect as perhaps anything ever will be in an imperfect world.

It is simple, and can be stated in few words; it is only the application of its principles, and the preparation of the medicines, that is at all difficult.

By means of chemical processes, I prepare in a perfectly pure condition, the proximate principles and ferments, organic bodies, and so on, which are normally prepared in the body by the glands. I then supply to the systems of those who are sick, in the form of medicine, that particular principle, which I see from the symptoms, their glands are unable to elaborate.

The principles which I use are Cholesterine, Hæmoglobin, Xanthine, Cerebrin, Neuro-Keratin, Tyrosin, Leucine, Cystine, Protagon, Phrenosin, Lecithin, Kreatin, Inosit, Indican, Alloxan, Allantoin, Indol, Sarkin and Cholin.

These substances are absolutely necessary to the elaboration of perfect cells, and without them, man, as he is to-day, cannot exist. Muscle becomes stiffened and immovable when Kreatin is absent. Without Hæmoglobin there can be no oxidation; without Cerebrin there can be no impulse sent through the nerves. Without Lecithin and Phrenosin there can be no thought; without Tyrosin and Leucine there can be no assimilation of albumen, and no epithelium cells. Xanthine is a necessary step in ridding the system from dead cells.

Neuro-Keratin, in conjunction with some others, is necessary in epidermic appendages. Cholesterine is indispensable to the growth of young nerve cells by removing the old ones. Without Cystine the sulphur of the cells could not be oxydized, notwithstanding the Hæmoglobin. Protagon is necessary to one step of the assimilation of albumen, and Inosit is necessary to the fluidity of lymph and the flexibility of muscular tissue.

This is the briefest outline of one function only of some of these bodies, but enough to show how I get at the appropriate remedy in each case.

A few only of them have been made in the United States; more are made in Germany; but I have found all alike absolutely valueless for medicinal purposes, and have therefore been compelled, by the necessity for their absolute purity, to manufacture them carefully for my own use.

Repeated trials with other specimens convinced me, that I must depend upon myself for their preparation.

To catalogue and analyze the different diseases to which mankind is subject, to select the

appropriate principle for its cure, to find out what strength of the different preparations, was the best, were my incessant studies for years, and I have at length arrived to a point, where I can cure almost all the diseases, hitherto considered incurable.

The desired end will have been attained, the fruit of years of incessant labor and thought will have ripened, when the whole world knows of my discovery, and the vast army of the hopelessly sick have been saved from diseases, which for the first time in the history of the world have been cured.

J. EUGENE JORDAN.

DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

For detailed directions for taking the medicines see Index.

FEVER.

For any disease commencing with a fever, either in adults or children, if there is no pain or sore throat, Y. should be promptly used. It will in nine cases out of ten, in from one to two days abort the fever, and that which might have become a serious disease, will be avoided.

BILIOUS FEVER.

Begins with decided bilious derangements, bad taste, coated tongue, headache or backache. In a day or two a chill occurs followed by the same symptoms intensified and vomiting of bile, bitter taste and sometimes tenderness of the bowels. Sometimes there are decided remissions of some hours, when the fever returns again as before. Q. and L. alternately.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

This fever is marked by great weakness. The fever is not very high but there may be early delirium, dry or dark coated tongue, either sleeplessness or constant sleep, pain in head and back. The remedies if given promptly at the beginning, will cut short the disease in from three to ten days. No delirium, no bowel troubles, and no troublesome sequels. Its course will be mild. Fever sores and a multitude of evil results will be avoided. M., OO. and B. alternately.

HYDROPHOBIA.

I have never had a case in hand, but from the pathological condition, I conclude that by washing the wound with vinegar or per-oxide of hydrogen as quickly as possible after the bite and then taking X. and J. alternately for six months, will prevent the disease.

BLINDNESS

which creeps on gradually until sight is extinct, or sudden blindness when the eye appears normal, is curable. I have cured cases of total blindness, of many years' standing, particularly of paralysis of the optic nerves. Write.

ABSCESSSES.

Abdominal, uterine or any other, cured by using M. and TT. in alternation.

SUDDEN DUMBNESS

From paralysis is curable. Write.

SCARLET FEVER

Is a malignant disease; it begins with vomiting, soon followed by violent heat, rapid pulse, and sore throat. A rash soon makes its appearance, on the arms, neck and face, of a bright red color, until the disease has reached its crisis, when it becomes light yellow and the outer skin flakes off in spots. There may be ulcerated throat also. By taking this medicine it loses all its terrors. The disease is ended, cut short. Paralysis, deafness and blindness, are the usual results, which together with many other mementos, are absolutely avoided. This remedy is worth its weight in diamonds to those who value this life. M., OO., G. alternately. It also is a preventive of this disease, if taken during an epidemic.

FEVERS OF CHILDREN

Of such frequent occurrence, caused by slight atmospheric changes, is soon reduced by L.

MEASLES

Commence with sneezing, redness of the eyes, flow of tears and a hoarse, ringing cough. The rash appears generally first on the face in very small pimples in clusters, then upon the neck, the second and third days on the lower extremities. K. alternately with Y. is the right remedy, leaving no sore eyes or other bad effects behind.

SMALL POX,

Varioloid and chicken-pox can be prevented by taking M. in advance when the trouble is prevailing. In case of an attack, however, M., OO., G. taken alternately, also B. when the pustules are large, will save many lives.

MUMPS.

Same remedy internally and externally will soon abort the trouble. L. and K.

CONGESTION OF BRAIN

In adults or children begins with violent fever, red and hot face, swelling and throbbing of the blood-vessels of the neck; either sleeplessness or delirium, or deep drowsiness, violent pain in head, great distress, sometimes vomiting; intolerance to light and noise. M., OO. cures that condition easily and rapidly.

PNEUMONIA

Is a frequent disease and dangerous; it begins usually with "taking cold," and one is apt to have it before he knows it. There is pain in breast or sides or under the shoulder blades; short cough and expectoration of sticky matter of different colors; the breathing is oppressed and difficult, skin hot, thirst, hesitating speech, and by applying the ear to the chest a peculiar crackling sound may be heard. M. and RR. alternately and when commencing to recover also D.

PLEURISY

Comes on suddenly, with usually a shivering chill, and always darting or stabbing pains, generally on one side. The pains are worse by coughing, moving or deep breathing. If taken immediately M. cures quickly; often in four or five hours. If the case is neglected, B. and G. will also be necessary.

HEMORRHAGE

From the lungs in the severest cases is promptly cured by taking U. in alternation with K. and J.

VOMITING OF BLOOD

Is distinguishable from *bleeding of the lungs*,

by the blood being dark and being thrown up. without any cough. U. is the remedy; if there be great prostration, also J.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,

A dangerous disease, begins with chilliness and pains in the bowels with tenderness to the touch, sometimes vomiting and constipation. There is high fever and quick pulse. The medicine promptly taken in the start is a sure and very rapid cure. M. alternately with B.

CRYING OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

Children, and particularly teething ones, hardly ever cry for the fun of the thing. There is a cause. Paregorics or anodynes are mostly given; knocking them senseless would be more humane, as it is not apt to leave a train of diseases behind it such as everlasting costiveness, paralysis, a stupid, half-wakeful condition, inability to learn lessons, stunted growth. Soothing syrups have done their part towards demoralizing the growing generation. The following medicine, taken particularly during dentition, will prevent summer diarrhoea of children, and assist their teething: D. is the proper medicine in this case. If they cry from colic, however, they draw the limbs up to

the abdomen, and the latter is hard and distended, then give A. alternately with L., which will soon relieve it: Every mother ought to know that everything she may eat might not agree with the child; she must, therefore, use judgment; any stimulating food the mother takes stimulates the child, causing sleeplessness and other annoyances.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,

With loss of strength. P. alternate with O.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Is the most destructive disease of children. There has been no remedy for it in any school. It claims its thousands of victims every year. It prevails in children of from six months to three years old. It begins with slight looseness of bowels, increases daily; child wastes away, vomiting, drowsiness, stupor and death. The disease may run from three days to three months, according to its violence. P. alternate with O. and I.

DYSENTERY.

The first sensation is heaviness in the bowels with a desire for stool, followed later by constant straining with slight result. The evacuations

are mostly bloody mucus. RR., M., OO. cures chronic cases. M. cures the trouble in the acute form.

CHOLERA.

The medicine for that disease will be on hand with directions, in case it should break out in U. S.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

N. M. alternately will promptly cure it.

COUGHS, COLDS.

Coughs, colds and sore throat are cured by Y. and O. alternately, and if persistent also E.

BRONCHITIS,

When in the acute form, is cured by M. and H. alternately taken; in the later stages where it takes the form of consumption, it is cured by M., RR., D. alternately.

LOSS OF VOICE,

From Bronchial trouble, J., together with the regular remedies for Bronchitis.

CLERGYMEN, SPEAKERS OR SINGERS

Should take M. after their exertions; it will save them endless trouble.

NEURALGIA

In the face or head or uterus or stomach is surely and certainly cured, regardless of how

often it has been given up by others or of how long standing it is; its characteristic is jumping pain, or fearfully intense pain with intervals of ease. OO. and X. alternately; must be continued for two months after well.

HEADACHES

With feverishness, throbbing worse in stooping, flashes of heat, is cured by L. If there is vomiting of bile, however, or bitter taste, then alternate L. with C.

HEADACHES

Of females, occurring just before the periods, will be promptly cured by Y.

SICK-HEADACHE,

Even when hereditary, is cured by the continued use of L., C. and X.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a name for a thousand ills which really have nothing to do with the case. Real dyspepsia is characterized by great weakness of digestion so that even mild food causes heaviness or uneasiness and pain in the pit of the stomach, tenderness to the touch or tight clothes, generally acid risings and regurgitation of food. This trouble may continue for years, but it gets the best of the individual in the long run. All

medicinal coquetting with the disease are a great deal worse than useless. OO., G., L. alternately; should there be acidity then also I. If there be wind on the stomach take also A. Its cure is generally slow; many cases have been cured very rapidly, however. Read sworn statements.

GASTRALGIA

Is a violent pain in the pit of the stomach, sometimes accompanied by vomiting. The pain comes on in paroxysms, increasing and remitting. X. and OO. cures it.

NEURALGIA

Of the bowels is a fearfully painful disease, doubling one up. It is apt to come on periodically, every day or night, or at longer intervals, and is apt to stay with one for years; when everybody has failed to help, A. alternated with D. will cure you.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS.

This disease is spread all over this continent, is hardly known in rural Europe. It has been brought on by irritating medicines indiscriminately used by our forefathers, and left as a legacy to this generation. It is a venous stasis, resulting in tumors, discharges of blood or

mucus. The condition must be removed upon which all this trouble depends, and by using this medicine internally and externally the worst cases will yield; it is slow but at least sure. U. alternated with S.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms are weakness in the loins, with pain and weariness. The urine is pale, foaming, albuminous; there is more or less dropsy; gradually gets worse. M. and P. alternately in the first stages will cure it, and it will often do it in apparently the last stages, but one must not expect a cure quickly, as it will take time, and it is the only medicine that will do what it claims; everything else is dangerous on account of the waste of time. A microscopic examination of the urine is necessary, together with chemical analysis, in order to know the condition of the kidneys.

RENAL CALCULI OR GRAVEL

Is recognized by painful and frequent discharges of urine and by violent griping pain whenever the calculi pass from the kidneys to the bladder. The pain occurs in paroxysms, is along from the kidney to hipbone, internally, and along the course of the ureter in front.

X. stops the cause of the production of the gravel and is the only possible way to produce a *radical cure*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS

Is known by pain in the kidneys, frequent desire to urinate, with scanty, hot discharge and sense of numbness along the outer side of the thigh on the affected side, and feverish condition. Y. and K. alternated will cure quickly and radically.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

There is a burning pain low down in front, inability or difficulty in passing water with great desire to do so. H. M. promptly cures it.

CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

There is frequent desire to urinate, generally accompanied by pain, and there is a mucous sediment. It is a terrible disease as one has no rest day or night. It is remarkable that in every case I have met, the patient told me that they were treated for gravel; had medicine injected in the bladder to dissolve (?) the gravel; were fearfully lacerated by the instrument used, and were ten times worse then than they were before. My medicines *always* cure re-

gardless of the length of time or condition. O. RR. and R. alternately.

DIABETES

Is characterized by an excessive discharge of saccharated urine, mostly colorless. There is debility, a sense of sickness and progressive emaciation, red fissures in tongue and enlarged papillæ, thirst intense and frequent urination, sense of sinking in the stomach and strong appetite, stool dry, skin dry and harsh, the breath has a chloroform or violet smell; boils, carbuncles and swelling of the legs are frequent. There is another form of the same disease, with same characteristics, but minus the sugar. It is not so fatal as the former. The old remedies are absolutely worse than worthless, as time has abundantly proved. In recent cases my medicines cure quickly; in cases of very long standing it will suspend the Damocles sword indefinitely. The medicines must be taken promptly, however. Q. P. M. alternately.

URINARY INCONTINENCE

Is not uncommon in children nor in persons of advanced age. There are many causes; partial paralysis of the sphincter of the bladder, catarrh, worms, nervous condition. P.

cures rapidly, as a general rule; in stubborn cases, however, P. and L. alternately is best and must be continued until the trouble ceases.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

In young or middle-aged men from *any cause*, if there is weakness, nervousness, loss of strength and health, premature decline, loss of mental power, tone and vigor; OO. and D. alternately will restore the equilibrium after everything else has failed.

SCANTY MENSES.

If the menses become scanty and of a pale color, or if there is occasionally a delay beyond the proper time, V. will correct the trouble.

SUPPRESSED MENSES

Is a disease of which thousands die yearly; it has not heretofore been curable, but J. alternated with K. and D. will cure in from one to three months.

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION

At every return of the period, cutting, griping, crampy pains, or even convulsions; often the trouble of one period is hardly over when the next one comes on. L. and A. alternately cures that condition.

CHANGE OF LIFE,

If accompanied by flashes of heat, paleness, nervousness, sleeplessness, restlessness, palpitation of heart, etc., is adjusted by the continued use of Y. and J. alternately.

MENSES TOO PROFUSE,

Or menses returning too often, K. and D. will cure.

LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES,

If acrid, burning, corroding, and no matter how long you have suffered with it, H. and D. will cure it; it may do it in a very short time, but it will cure it. Write to Mrs. Knipe, Seattle, W. T.

LEUCORRHŒA,

If white or yellow, not acrid, O. will cure it.

PROLAPSUS UTERI, OR FALLING OF THE WOMB.

This is a common complaint among ladies on this continent; it is attended by pain in the back or across the loins, with a feeling of weight or bearing down in the lower abdomen, lameness, emptiness in the pit of the stomach; the uterus may be displaced in any direction. In all of the above complaints, no matter of how long standing, my medicines perform radical cures; it generally takes time, but the pa-

tient soon improves. All kinds of supporters are worse than nothing, as they only annoy without doing a particle of good; they were invented by lunatics and ordered to be used by their disciples. U. and P. outvalue the mines of Ophir in this trouble. Also inject solution of U. twice daily.

CROUP

Is quickly cured, even if the child is almost dead. If they cannot swallow, put medicine in the mouth every five minutes; hold the head back so as to keep the medicine near the affected part. I have saved many in the same way, after the doctors left them for dead. It is a noble medicine. M. and OO. and SS. at intervals of five minutes.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

In patients of every condition, of every age, and when of ever so long standing, will be relieved quickly and cured radically if persisted in. N. alternated with O. and R., and in very bad cases also with E.

CHRONIC CATARRH,

Of head or bronchi, of no matter how long standing, or condition, is surely cured by O. and G. alternately. It must be borne in mind

that this is the first medicine on record which claims radical cures every time. One bottle of D. along with the other remedies is advisable.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

N. and O. will cut short the disease and it will be mild while it lasts.

RHEUMATISM,

In acute cases M. and G. alternately cures in from a week to ten days if commenced at once; but if one ignorantly neglects it, or worse, calls in a doctor who keeps playing with one until it becomes chronic, which is apt to happen in nine cases out of ten, it becomes harder to cure, but is still curable comparatively quickly. But if the patient gets stiff joints, it then becomes a very tedious affair, as many other complications mix with the original disease. One must then have lots of patience and continue his medicine, and it will then depend upon the constitution of the patient if the cure be rapid or exceedingly slow. I have had patients who were very old and so crippled—every vertebra as big as an egg, and every joint in the body awfully enlarged, and of several years' standing, and in spite of all got fairly well. This would indicate that there is

hope in the worst neglected cases. M. X. Q. alternately, and if the pains continually move from place to place, also G.

GOUT,

Or *chronic*, enlarged painful joints are cured by T.T. and M.C., but it takes time.

LUMBAGO

Is cured by M. and G. alternately.

SCIATICA

Is a terrible disease, but it is cured *every time*, no matter of how long standing or if everybody has given it up, by N. and R. alternately.

ERYSIPELAS

Appears mostly in the face, beginning on the cheek or ear and passing over the face or head, with itching, swelling, redness, heat and burning, followed by scaling off of the surface; sometimes little yellow blisters arise, which burst and leave crusts. For acute cases give M. which will produce a cure; in chronic cases M. and Q. will do it.

SHINGLES

Is a kind of vesicular erysipelas, which comes out in blisters on the side or breast and goes half way around the body. O. and G.

NETTLE RASH

Looks like mosquito stings, with itching and burning. G. and OO. cures it.

MILK CRUST.

Medicine must be continued for a long time, even after the child is well. K. and B. alternately; it takes time.

SCALD HEAD

Is cured by K. and B.

ECZEMA,

Salt rheum, herpes, tetters, barbers' itch, S. P. and G.

PIMPLES ON FACE, ACNE,

With black heads in center, P.

CARBUNCLES OR BOILS,

For boils M. is sufficient. Carbuncles are characterized by discharging from several places and are sometimes dangerous, particularly if on head or neck. TT. and P. internally and externally. If taken at first appearance it aborts or blights them.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES OR EYELIDS.

L., taken at the beginning, will affect a cure every time, but if you let it go until there is a discharge, Y. and O. and RR. must be given; it will cure it; keep away from oculists if you

value your eyes; do not allow them to *expand the pupil*.

EYES,

Weak or failing, blurred sight; do not strain by reading at night or small print; take P.; it will help.

DEAFNESS,

With discharge from ears, if ever so long standing, will be cured if continued by O., TT. and V. alternately; have cured cases of thirty years' standing.

INFLAMED EAR

If swelled and painful, will be cured by M. and TT., if it breaks and discharges, also B.

SUDDEN DEAFNESS,

Without pain, is cured if continued long enough with J. and D.

SCROFULOUS TROUBLES

Require K. and B.

ENLARGED GLANDS OF NECK

Or any other place, regardless of how long standing, is cured if steadily continued with Z. and E.

CHRONIC ENLARGED TONSILS,

Of ever so long standing, will be cured if con-

tinued by the use of TT. and D. alternated with H.

DROPSY

Is cured by Q. If there is any heart trouble or liver trouble or kidney trouble, it will probably be necessary to take the other medicine also, generally Q., P. and U.

HEART DISEASE,

Organic or not, cured by U. and P. alternately.

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Weakness without pain, easily perspiring, singing in ears, starting up in sleep, P. will help.

ST. VITUS' DANCE,

Cured by the continued use of N. and D.

EPILEPSY

In any form will be cured by P. and K. alternated with A.

CRAMPS,

Of adults and of children, X. and J.

HYSTERIA

Is curable by the continued use of N. and D.

CONSUMPTION,

If patient is not about to die (consumptives think they never will die, even while they are

in the act of dying), these medicines will cure him, P. M. W. and Q. alternately.

STAMMERING,

N. and J. if continued will cure.

DIPHTHERIA,

This medicine is invaluable in this dreaded disease. I cannot say too much in its favor. I have saved children who were all but dead. It should be kept in every house in the land. M. OO. SS. alternately every five minutes if very bad.

JAUNDICE,

If not caused by cancer, S. and D. will cure it.

SYPHILIS,

In any stage, if O. TT. C. is taken, it will cure every case *radically*, which has not been done before.

WARTS,

K. internally and externally will remove them.

CARIES OR ULCERATION OF BONE,

From shin-bone, jaw-bone, arm, fingers, any bone. This medicine will *cure* cases of ever so long standing, as long as there is a piece of old bone left. Scraping the bone is quackery, it does not cure. TT., R. If flesh is discol-

ered use J. also. These remedies must all be used externally as well as internally.

PARALYSIS

Of any part of the body, hitherto deemed incurable, if medicine promptly taken and continued, will cure it. P. and K. alternately.

CHLOROSIS OR GREEN-SICKNESS

Of females is cured. L. and P. alternately.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

(See paralysis).

EPITHELIOMA (skin cancer).

As I have never missed a case of that kind, I can recommend the medicine as a *specific* in that disease. V. alternated with J.

SOFT CANCERS (blood tumors).

From actual experience I can recommend E. and D. alternately as an infallible remedy in such cases.

SOFT BRAIN-LIKE CANCERS

Are also curable if the medicine is religiously attended to, by the use of J. and D.

SCIRRHOUS CANCERS, OR HARD CANCERS,

Are undoubtedly curable in the commencement of the disease; but when the disease is far advanced it becomes very doubtful. Still the medicine will prevent untold agonizing suffer-

ing and pain, and will prolong life, and this nobody has been able to do till now. The usual remedy is morphine to stupify the patient and kill him at least six months in advance of the natural process. TT., P., and if there are any gastric troubles, I. and H. will also be necessary.

HIP DISEASE: M. B. TT. D.

GATHERED BREAST: U B and K.

ANÆMIA, (poverty of the blood): D.

DELICACY IN GROWING CHILDREN if they are pale and weakly: D.

FITS AND NIGHT TERROR of little children: D and N.

FRECKLES: D.

GONORRHŒA: M. H. B.

INFLAMED GUMS of infants: R.

HEADACHE with a cold sensation in the head and feels cold to the touch: X.

INTESTINAL WORMS: D.

EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION: P.

SPINAL CURVATURE: K. P., also a support.

TEETH, Too rapid decay of: D.

BUBO: B. K. U., also external application.

CHILBLAINS: K., if discharging, B.

GATHERED HAND OR FINGER: K and B.

QUINSY: B and M.

DISPLACEMENT OF UTERUS: U. P.

HARD SWELLINGS ON BONES from bruises: E and D.

WORMS: L. D.

INFLAMMATION OF VAGINA: L. D.

THRUSH of little children: H. K.

BUNIONS: K and V.

CHANCER: K. P. U.

CHAPPED HANDS OR LIPS: Z.

EARACHE: M. A.

MENINGITIS: L. O. N.

PUERPERAL FEVER: M. P.

SCURVY: K. D.

AGUE: P. Q. I.

NERVOUS DREAD, with dark forebodings: J. D.

OFFENSIVE BREATH: P.

WASTING OF ANY PART OF BODY: J. D.

BRAIN OVERWORK: P. K.

NERVOUS CHILLS: P.

DELIRIUM TREMENS: P. H.

FAINTING SPELLS: L. P.

EMPTINESS IN STOMACH, sense of: P.

FLATULENCE: J. A.

INSANITY: P. M.

MEMORY, Poor: P.

INSOMNIA, (Sleeplessness): J. D.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN: P. Y.

DANDRUFF: G. O.

- DOUBLESIGHT: A. D.
PALSY: X. J.
LOCKJAW: A. J.
SQUINTING OF CHILDREN: X.
DROWSINESS: Q.
SWELLED KNEE: H. D.
SALIVATION: H. D.
SUNSTROKE: H. J.
INSECTS' STING: H., apply externally.
HEARTBURN: L. I.
ULCERATION OF THE STOMACH: M. I.
BILIOUSNESS: H. C.
YELLOW FEVER: L. Q. B.
DRAGGING PAINS IN UTERUS AND BACK: U. P.
FLOODING: E. L.
SWELLING OF THE WRIST, from strain: U.
HARD LUMPS IN BREAST: K. U.
TICKLING IN THROAT: E. L.
SWELLED TESTICLES: K. U.
VARICOSE VEINS: U. D.
VOMITING, during pregnancy: P. U.
 " of undigested food: L. E.
 " of bile or acid: Q. I.
BLEEDING FROM NOSE: J. Y.
RUSH OF BLOOD TO HEAD: L. J.
CONSTIPATION: Q and M.
GIDDINESS, (dizziness): L. P

HOARSENESS: M.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE WITH HEAT: L. Z.

PALPITATION OF HEART: J. D.

SPRAINS: L., of long standing, also Z.

STIFF NECK: M.

STOMACHACHE—not crampy:

[The following flattering notice appeared in the *Seattle Daily Press*, of June 1st, 1886.]

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned, knowing Dr. J. E. Jordan to be a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments, who has sacrificed his time, genius and means in our behalf, with unprecedented results, hereby tender him our heartfelt thanks:

H. L. YESLER.
 MRS. A. HOPKINS.
 MRS. S. S. HOPKINS.
 MRS. MC DOUGALL.
 MRS. G. D. HILL.
 MRS. A. ANDERSON.
 MRS. F. HAISINGTON.
 MRS. MARY STEWART.
 MRS. W. G. COURTIS.
 MISS N. MORAN.
 LEWIS S. CARD.
 THOS. BEEDE AND WIFE
 A. O. CROCKETT.
 MRS. E. ROCHESTER.
 F. MC NATT.
 MR. SHAW AND WIFE.
 MRS. A. WHOLFORD.
 H. P. COOPER.
 M. H. PEASE.
 MRS. SARAH SPRAY.
 R. D. SPRAY.
 MRS. WIGGIN.
 MRS. J. MC DANIEL.
 A. JONES.
 J. F. COCHRAN.
 TONY BRASCH.

MRS. ROBT. E. KNIPE.
 MRS. S. B. YESLER.
 MRS. C. THOMSON.
 MRS. ISAACS.
 MRS. GEO. KINNEAR.
 MRS. C. COPPIN.
 MRS. A. C. FISHER.
 MR. WOODWARD AND WIFE.
 MRS. E. M. MORAN.
 MRS. ANNIE CROW.
 H. B. BAYLIS.
 C. A. JOHNSON.
 ROBERT KNIPE.
 JUNIUS ROCHESTER.
 MRS. A. GARDNER.
 J. A. MC PHEE.
 W. H. PINCKNEY.
 J. G. NOLOP.
 MRS. H. H. PEASE.
 MRS. M. A. SPRAY.
 W. S. WIGGINS.
 J. MC DANIEL.
 H. D. SIMPSON.
 D. JOHNSON.
 EMMA COCHRAN.
 A. T. PALMER.

JOS. GRIFFITHS.
MRS. L. M. HEMEN.
MRS. K. PALMER.
A. VAHLBUSCH.
PETER THYGEN.
MRS. C. D. KNIGHT.
MRS. A. EASTABROOK.
MRS. BAXTER.
MRS. L. E. BOONE.
E. BURGERT.
CARROLL MILLER.
MRS. BELL.
MRS. HOLYOKE.
HUGH MATTLER.
J. H. GRISWOLD.
MRS. L. D. HENDERSON.
MARIA W. WILLIAMS.
A. BUPGERT.
A. J. BAKER.
MRS. M. M. CLARK.
S. V. HILLIARD.
M. D. BALLARD.
MRS. WM. JORDAN.
MRS. S. N. GLENN.
MRS. JACKSON.
SEDDIE J. DUSHAM.
MARY CHRISTIANSEN.
MRS. MARY BUSHAR.
J. W. TAYLOR.
FRANK CHAMBERS.
A. MERRIFIELD.
CHAS. BROSH.

H. PATRICK.
ANNETTA C. PLOUGH.
MRS. S. M. PATRICK.
E. R. DAVIS.
CHAS. D. KNIGHT.
MRS. LAWRIVERE.
C. O. PLOUGH.
MRS. J. W. HUNT.
J. W. MAPLE.
E. H. PLUMMER.
LUCINDO GORDON.
MR. DAN. GRAHAM.
JAMES MC DANIELS.
MRS. JESSIE ADAMS.
MRS. O. A. DRESSER.
DARIUS W. RICKARD.
D. J. PIERCE.
CHAS. BAKER.
F. W. CHAMBER AND LADY.
CHAS. J. CLARK.
L. S. HOPKINS.
MRS. CAPT. S. D. LIBBY.
REV. S. N. GLEN.
MRS. JOHN GORDON.
WILLIAM GOOD.
MRS. A. CHRISTIANSEN.
MRS. HENRY WOOD.
MRS. W. H. BLICH.
S. M. TAYLOR.
MRS. CHAMBERS.
S. A. MERRIFIELD.
NETTIE DENSMORE.

MR. AND MRS. VAN WATERS.

FACTS SPEAK.

Affidavit from Judge Rochester.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant Junius Rochester says: Prior to December A. D. 1884, my wife, Mrs. Emelie Rochester, had been for several years a great sufferer with complication of disorders and diseases; she was often very ill and never well. Among other troubles she was never free from an intense headache, with acute pains almost continuous between her shoulders; she had a continual depression after eating in the stomach and a severe pain always in her side; she also had dreadful pains about her breast and lungs and continually spit up phlegm and matter; add to these severe catarrh of the nose, throat and bladder, and many other troubles that now escape my memory, and we have my wife's condition twenty months ago.

I had tried many physicians both in the East and in Seattle; no two agreed as to what her trouble was, but all agreed that her trouble was serious and obscure. One said it was her liver, another her spleen, another her stomach, another the lungs; this latter said, "her left lung was about gone and the right one very much involved."

In December 1884, A. D., I met Dr. J. Eugene Jordan and was struck in general conversation with him at his extended information. I heard him called doctor, and having tried so many physicians to no purpose, I thought I would talk

to him about my wife; I told him her symptoms and asked him to go and see her; he did so; he examined her and told me she would get well under his treatment, although she suffered with a complication of troubles, and it would take time. I gave his medicine to my wife and she is now an entirely different person. Whereas, before she was frequently in bed and confined to her room; since taking Dr. Jordan's medicine she has never been sick in bed except one afternoon for a few hours, and then Dr. Jordan's medicine relieved her almost at once.

Now she is well, and as Dr. Jordan is about going away she has supplied herself with his medicines. We would not be without them for any consideration.

In the winter of 1883, my little daughter, Lillie Bell, had hip disease and was bed-ridden for some six months or more; when she was up one leg was some two and a quarter inches shorter than the other, and very weak; in October, 1885, she could, with difficulty, walk with a cane; at that time Dr. Jordan began treating her; now she walks very well without her cane; her leg is growing, and I believe she may, and probably will, yet be all right.

Dr. Jordan has several times treated me for acute troubles, such as pleurisy, sore throat and cramp colic and other troubles, and has always relieved me, sometimes instantly almost.

I cannot express my thanks or gratitude in words.

I know Dr. Jordan to be an able physician, and I believe him to be one of the greatest discoverers and benefactors of suffering humanity of the present age.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER.

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{ SEAL. }

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Subscribed and sworn to before me by
Junius Rochester, July 24, 1886.

A. E. HANFORD,
Notary Public in and for Washington Ter.

Letters from Physicians.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1887.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:—DEAR SIR—Allow me the pleasure of adding one more leaf to your wreath; it is, perhaps, not strictly professional, but it certainly is honorable.

Your medicine has accomplished for me what, to me, seemed impossible, and what certainly baffled the skill and knowledge of the highest in the fraternity; you have not only helped me physically, but you have also opened a vista of possibilities, for which I cannot thank you sufficiently. I congratulate the century in which you live; if he who causes two blades of grass to grow, where before there was only one, is a benefactor to society, what must be said of you, who can transform misery into happiness.

May you live long and continue to do good; and may bigotry—the child of darkness—vanish from your path, as the mist from the glorious splendor of the rising sun.

Yours Fraternally,

H. G. BRIGGS, Ph. B., M. D.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 4, 1886.

J. E. Jordan:—DEAR DOCTOR—Received the medicine and your counsel all right. The medicine has done wonders and I am only too glad to be able to report the fact to you.

I saw the case yesterday and the wound is healing nicely, and looks healthy, which was not the case until your medicine was given.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours fraternally,

W. P. MAC CRACKEN, M. D.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1st, 1888.

This is to certify that I have made a thorough investigation of the Histogenetic medicines, prepared by Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, and of his unique methods of research and am therefore competent to form a correct judgment.

I pronounce them marvelous products of the highest skill, showing an acquaintance with the natural sciences far in advance of any savant with whose works the world is acquainted.

The amount of time and painstaking which the doctor has expended upon the single branch of spectroscopy is enormous, and his discoveries startling.

Also having used these medicines in my own practice, I can say that their actual success in curing disease is as great as is their discovery.

The revolution of the medical science of to-day is no dream; it is at hand.

J. B. S. KING, M. D., P. D.,
Prof. Chem. & Toxicology, Hahnemann Medical College of
Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1888., }
2448 Calumet Ave. }

To Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—I am gratified at the prospect of the early appearance of your work upon the “Causes of Disease and the New System of Treatment.”

From my knowledge of your views, and your long and close investigation into the subject, I am satisfied that you will confer a great boon upon suffering humanity and will greatly assist intelligent physicians in their effort to be more successful in contending with the “ills that flesh is heir to.” I know that yours has been a labor of love, and I hope that the years of ceaseless devotion may be abundantly rewarded by the hearty endorsement of the public and the profession. Very truly yours,

F. M. STRINGFIELD, A. M. M. D.

Letter from the Mayor of Seattle.

SEATTLE, October, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Jordan:—I embrace the opportunity to make application for more medicine. I set the time to

cross over the Styx when I arrive at the age of ninety-four. Now, am pretty well satisfied, that if I undertake the job alone I will have a big one. I am confident, however, that if I can keep track of you and obtain your medicines I will be able to make the riffle. I have been greatly benefited by your medicine, but I need more, so you see if I fail to make the aforesaid riffle you will be to blame, so please send the medicine.

Wishing you a long and happy life, I remain, your friend,
H. L. YESLER.

A flattering Testimonial from a number of Leading Citizens.

SEATTLE, W. T., July 25, 1886.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Seattle, W. T.:

DEAR DOCTOR—Having a deep sense of the obligations we are under to you for the valuable services you have rendered to ourselves or families, and fully appreciating the philanthropy shown in your untiring efforts to alleviate the distressed condition of the sick and afflicted in Seattle during your stay among us, without regard to their pecuniary or social standing, and recognizing in your skillful and uniformly successful treatment of disease a wide departure from the orthodox tenets of the established medical codes worthy the earnest consideration of all pupils of science, we beg to take the occasion of your departure from our midst, to tender you our heartfelt thanks and earnest wishes for your future successful career. And we further express the desire for your speedy and safe return among us.

We also hope you will allow us, in a slight testimonial of our friendly feelings, to present you with transportation, covering your trip to Washington. Yours very truly,

MISS MABEL EPLER.
JACOB A. EPLER,
M. McDOUGALL,
MARY McDOUGALL,
GEORGE D. HILL,
W. VAN WATERS,

MRS. W. VAN WATERS,
MISS FANNIE CALVER
P. FREDERICK,
REV. D. J. PIERCE,
H. L. YESLER,
MRS. S. B. YESLER.

Letter from Captain Hill.

SEATTLE, W. T., Oct., 1886.

Dear Dr. Jordan:—We learned with much regret through Mr. Epler that you did not receive my telegram, and with still greater regret that you do not contemplate returning to Seattle for some time. Mrs. Hill was very glad to get the medicine you so kindly sent her. Mrs. Hill and myself desire to express to you, my dear sir, our appreciation of your great kindness you have shown her in her suffering and the interest you have taken to benefit her condition, and we sincerely hope you may change your plans and return to Puget Sound, as we feel that your presence and advice would prove invaluable in her case.

Mrs. Hill incloses a remembrance of Puget Sound and joins me in the fullest expression of gratitude and respect.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. HILL.

SEATTLE, W. T., Oct. 1, 1886.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:—DEAR DOCTOR—After many days of anxious waiting we have at last heard from you, and our hearts are at rest. We will kill the fatted calf on your return—the return of the Saviour of the unfortunate, the sick and suffering. Knowing how busy you were here, without a chance to eat or sleep, continually harrassed by overwhelming numbers of sufferers. If you have not secluded yourself where you are, there's little hope for a letter and medicine from you.

I am, with gratitude and respect, yours very truly,

S. B. YESLER.

Letter from Ass't Gen. Manager of North Pacific R. R.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Co., }
Office of Assistant General Manager, }
TUCOMA, W. T. }

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:—DEAR DOCTOR—Since taking your medicine I feel that there is a decided improvement; my

head does not trouble me so much and I have lighter attacks of vertigo. I now have hopes of ultimately getting well.

Very truly,

J. M. BUCKLEY.

BRONCHIAL PARALYSIS AND PNEUMONIA.

[Affidavit.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, John Webster, says: Prior to June 18, 1886, I had been in bed seven weeks with a partial paralysis of the lungs; I could not speak above a whisper. A prominent physician was attending me during all that time, and another doctor was called in consultation; for two weeks I was expected to die, almost daily; I improved somewhat at first, but finally grew worse and worse until I was about gone. On June 18th I called in Dr. J. Eugene Jordan at the earnest solicitation of friends, and on the fifth day after Dr. Jordan commenced treating me I was out riding, and have continually improved since, can talk distinctly and my general health is as good as it ever was; I feel that I am under lasting obligations to Dr. Jordan for my restoration to health; I am an old man of seventy years and think the cure the more remarkable on account of my extreme age. Dr. Jordan also informed me that my bronchial tubes were also partially paralyzed.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by John Webster this 10th day of July, A. D. 1886. JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

NEURALGIA.

[Affidavit of Mrs. A. B. Lawrence.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. A. B. Lawrence, says: For about fifteen years I have suffered with neuralgia in my head and fore-

head; I would have an attack of it about every two weeks; I would have intense pain in my head and eyes, and my eyes would stream water; I have had several physicians and have tried all sorts of remedies and hot applications and everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good. For several days after a spell would wear off, my eyes would be so weak I could scarcely see at all; I suffered terribly. About four months ago I went to Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, Washington Territory. I didn't have much faith in his curing me, but as he was making so many remarkable cures, I thought I would try him; I took his medicines for about six weeks, and for two months and a half now have had no symptoms and believe I am cured of the terrible disease. I used to suffer with an attack of it every time I would get my feet or head wet, but since taking Dr. Jordan's medicine, wetting my head or feet does not affect me in that way at all.

MRS. A. B. LAWRENCE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. A. B. Lawrence, May 15, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA.

[Affidavit.]

SEATTLE, W. T., June 12th.

I, Mrs. Mary M. Clark, having suffered from childhood with a very troublesome skin disease, and having doctored with different physicians, and paying hundreds of dollars without obtaining any relief whatever, and now doctoring with Dr. Jordan am almost cured. He, Dr. Jordan, prescribed for me when I was lying very low with rheumatism and cured me in one week; he also cured my husband, Mr. C. J. Clark, of neuralgia in the head, from which he suffered

intensely at times, and, therefore I thank him sincerely both for my husband and myself. Respectfully,

MRS. MARY M. CLARK.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Mary M. Clark, June 12, 1886.

JUNIOUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

PARALYSIS OF THE BOWELS AND EYELIDS.

[Affidavit.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. J. A. Green, says: For eight years I have been a great sufferer. I was treated by some of the most celebrated physicians of San Francisco, who told me I could not live more than six months; they said I had fibrous tumors; I also suffered greatly with my eyes; I had to take my fingers and lift my eyelids in order to see. One doctor gave me belladonna to put in my eyes, which nearly blinded me for good. I have spent a small fortune seeking health; I took morphine until it failed to have any perceptible effect upon me by swallowing, and then it was administered hypodermically. I heard of the remarkable cures of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan; he told me that the lower bowels and eyelids were paralyzed; he gave me some medicine and said I would be all right in a few days; behold! in seven days I was well, and now I am a new woman; I consider my case little less than a miracle; I make this statement freely and voluntarily that others suffering as I did may know and learn of Dr. Jordan's wonderful skill and be themselves cured as I have been.

JULIA A. GREEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. J. A. Green, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1886.

JUNIOUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

NEGLECTED PNEUMONIA.

[Affidavit of Mrs. Knipe.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Amelia Knipe, says: For about seven years last passed I have suffered so with lung troubles that I have been confined to my bed at three different times, that about two months ago I had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs and was very ill, that I had been very ill in bed for about ten days, and my physician told me that he could do nothing for me, that at this period when life was about despaired of. My husband, Mr. Robert Knipe, consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, who began to treat me; that I began to notice marked improvement in my condition within a few hours after first taking Dr. Jordan's medicine; that I continued to improve until now I am well again; that I am a great deal better than I have been for many years; I do not feel that I can find words to express my gratitude to Dr. Jordan for his kind services to me.

AMELIA KNIPE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Amelia Knipe,
this 30th day of April, 1886.

JUNIOUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

CONSUMPTION.

[Affidavit of Sadie Eisbert.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Sadie Eisbert, says: For three years last past I have suffered with an awful cough and excessive spitting of blood; that I have been doctored by Dr. ———, Dr. ———, Dr. ———, Dr. ——— and Dr. ——— without obtaining any relief; that they all said they could do nothing for me; that

I had consumption and they could not help me much; that for eight months last past I have suffered with suppression of my menses, and I was treated also for this trouble by the above named physicians, but they did not do me any good; that I have now been treated by Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, of Seattle, Washington Territory, for less than three weeks; that after two weeks' treatment my menstruation returned all right, and I am very much better as to my lung troubles; that I spit very little blood and my cough is about well; that I believe that I am getting rapidly well. I make this affidavit now because I expect to leave town for some days.

SADIE EISBERT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Sadie Eisbert,
May 10, 1886, A. D.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

Mrs. E. has since entirely recovered and is at her brother's store.

INFLAMED EYE WITH BLISTER ON CORNEA

[Affidavit by George W. Spray.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, George W. Spray, says: About one month ago I began to be troubled with my left eye; that it soon swelled up and got very much inflamed; the white of the eye swelled up to about twice its size; that it occasioned me great suffering and rapidly grew worse; that Dr. ———, oculist at Seattle, told me I would lose my eye unless an operation were performed on it; that Dr. Jordan has treated me for my troubles about three weeks; that when I went to Dr. Jordan I could scarcely see; that now I am almost entirely well; can see almost as well with the left as with my

good eye; that Dr. Jordan's medicine I took internally and no operation was resorted to. GEORGE W. SPRAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by George W. Spray this April 28th, A. D. 1886. JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

Since the above he is well.

CONSUMPTION AND HEART DISEASE.

[Affidavit of Jacob McDaniel.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Jacob McDaniel, says: I am the husband of Jennie McDaniel, that my wife has had a cough for three years. About a year ago she got very bad and has been confined to her bed since; she suffered greatly with her lungs and heart; it seemed as if she would suffocate any moment; she would draw her breath so rapidly and raise her chest with every breath so fearfully that it was painful to see it; she spit bloody matter and has been so weak she had to be turned in bed; Dr. —, Dr. —, Dr. — and Dr. — all treated her; Dr. — said it was quick consumption and gave her up; Dr. — said it was heart disease and she could not live; Dr. — said it was "heart disease and the stomach," but after several days concluded it was the lungs; Dr. — said he did not know what it was; Dr. — said it was typhoid fever. They all gave her up and said she could not recover. Dr. — gave her carbolic acid until her tongue was almost shriveled up and burned; as a last resort, when death seemed the only relief for her terrible sufferings, hearing of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, I went to see him. He was overcrowded with patients; he smiled when I told him everything, and when he saw what was left of my poor wife, he said: "And this is regular doctoring; God save us."

Under Dr. Jordan's treatment my wife has steadily improved; she now dresses herself and goes to her meals, and she says that, at the rate she is improving, she will do her own work inside of a month. I make this affidavit that others afflicted may know where they can obtain relief from disease and suffering. I am employed by P. Frederick, Esq., commission merchant on South Second street, Seattle, and I will be glad to give any information to any person interested as to the marvelous effects of Dr. Jordan's treatment upon my wife.

JACOB MCDANIEL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Jacob McDaniel,
this June 16th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION.

[Affidavit of Rebecca Smith.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Rebecca Smith, says: That she has resided in King county, Washington Territory, for more than nine years last past; she had been ill for two years prior to January, 1886; that she had serious lung trouble; that her physicians, Dr. McSwayne and Dr. Davie, of Victoria, B. C., told her in October, 1885, that she could not possibly live until Spring; that she might be "patched up" to live for six weeks; that she came home and continued to grow worse; had no appetite and could scarcely breathe; that for two years and more she could not lie on her right side; that in January, 1886, she consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, Washington Territory, and he told her that he could cure her; that she commenced at once to take his medicine; that she had not taken the medicine more than four or five days before she was greatly relieved, breathed better and could lie on her right side without inconvenience; that now

she is perfectly well and has not been as well for three years; that she has a fine appetite; that she considers Dr. Jordan "Her Saviour from the Grave and Death."

REBECCA X. SMITH.

Attest: { J. B. METCALFE,
MISS ANNIE L. WOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Rebecca Smith,
this 3d day of March, A. D. 1886. JUNIUS ROCHESTER,
Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

[Affidavit of Charles A. Johnson.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Charles A. Johnson, says: That for about ten years he has suffered with liver complaint and dyspepsia, and was unable to obtain relief, and was a great sufferer.

That he commenced taking Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's medicine about a week ago, and has received greater relief than he ever thought possible; that he feels no symptoms of his liver troubles; that his digestion is good; he can eat anything he wants, which he could not do for ten years prior to taking Dr. Jordan's medicine; that he is the father of Jennie Johnson, a child seven years of age; that for two years last past she has suffered with night sweats which continued to grow more profuse, and also with intense pains in her feet and ankles; that she has now no pains any more, and her night sweats have almost all disappeared after less than two weeks' treatment by Dr. Jordan; that her appetite is better and she is generally better; more sprightly and active than for a long time previous to her treatment by Dr. Jordan, and affiant thinks she will soon be as

well as she ever was, and even better than she ever was, for she has always been delicate.

C. A. JOHNSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Chas. A. Johnson,
this April 16th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

**TWENTY-TWO YEARS' CONSTANT LIVER
PAIN AND NINETEEN YEARS'
BRONCHITIS.**

[Affidavit of Mrs. Christina Campbell.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant Christina Campbell, says that for twenty-four years she has suffered with liver trouble, as she is told by physicians, and for twenty-two years did not draw an easy breath; that for nineteen years last past she suffered very badly with bronchitis; that less than a month ago she began treatment with Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, Washington Territory; that she began to improve after taking his medicine three or four days, and for twenty days past she has not had a pain or a symptom of her liver trouble; that her bronchitis is a great deal better; that she believes she is rapidly getting well; that she has been treated by sixteen of the best physicians on the coast, and they never could do anything for her, and she never could obtain relief until she took Dr. Jordan's medicine.

CHRISTINA CAMPBELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Christina Campbell, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

ULCERATED STOMACH.

[Affidavit of M. L. Cavanaugh.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, M. L. Cavanaugh, says that for twelve years last past he has suffered with soreness of the stomach and sick headache; that always after eating he had pains in the stomach and a feeling of depression; that an acid taste would come into his throat and burn severely; that he would frequently vomit and the acid would almost take the enamel off his teeth; that he had been treated by many physicians without relief; that on April 4th, A. D. 1886, he consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, Washington Territory, and commenced taking his medicine; that he began to feel better both in his throat and stomach after taking the first dose of Dr. Jordan's medicine; that he took Dr. Jordan's medicine for a week and was entirely relieved; that he is still taking his medicine and believes he will be permanently cured.

M. L. CAVANAUGH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by M. L. Cavanaugh, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1886. JUNIUS ROCHESTER,
Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

PARALYZED OPTIC NERVE.

[Affidavit.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

Miss Mabel Epler, being duly sworn, says that about two years ago her left eye commenced to twitch, and gradually grew worse; the lid drooped, which made the eye look smaller; I first noticed the pupil of said eye getting smaller in December, 1885; in March, 1886, a gray cloud appeared before the field of vision, and in May, 1886, the sight was totally extinct; it was total and utter darkness, not a

ray of light could I see; when I consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan about it, he said it was paralysis of the optic nerve, and that he would cure it; in two weeks' time after taking his medicine my eye was as good as ever; a gray mist first began to appear, and it gradually kept on getting clearer, until my sight was perfectly restored; I was also troubled with my lungs; one of them would frequently bleed, and there was a depression of about one-half an inch in the left side of my chest; as soon as I began taking Dr. Jordan's medicine the pain commenced to disappear, all the symptoms of the trouble abated, and the depression has also disappeared; I am also infinitely better from muscular contractions, from which I have suffered for so many years, and which have puzzled some of the most eminent medical men on this continent, who concluded they did not understand it; Dr. Jordan did not hesitate a moment, grasped the situation at once, said I would get well, and for the first time since my childhood I have improved sufficiently to lead me to believe that it is only a matter of time, and a short time at that, when I will be entirely well; as I cannot express the gratitude I feel for the benefit received—and all of that without having to take chloral, chloroform or ether, and other dreadful and nauseating medicine—I will say nothing.

MABEL EPLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Miss Mabel Epler,
this July 24th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIOR ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART, AND BLIND OF ONE EYE.

(Affidavit of Seddie J. Dusharm.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Seddie J. Dusharm, of Seattle, Washington Territory, says: About twelve years ago I had erysipelas

in my right eye, which was entirely closed for about seven weeks, and when it opened again there was a yellow scum over the whole eye; that my physician applied caustic to the eye three times to take off the scum, which it did, but in the application he blistered the eye; that the blister almost covered and destroyed the sight; that for twelve years I have been almost blind in that eye, unable to read or use it at all; I could barely distinguish the outlines of objects before me, and the eye has been of no use to me. About a month ago I called on Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, to consult him about my eye. He gave me some medicine and I took it for some three weeks. I am able now to read with my eye and can see very well with it, almost as clearly as I can with my good eye; I made my second visit to Dr. Jordan to-day, and he gave me some more medicine, which I am confident will make my eye as well as it ever was. I was also troubled with rheumatic pains about my heart, which often pained me intensely. Dr. Jordan treated me for that also, and I have since had no return of the trouble.

SEDDIE J. DUSHARM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Seddie J. Dusharm,
May 22d, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

ABSCCESS AND CHRONIC TONSOLITIS.

SEATTLE, July 23, 1886.

I am pleased to add my testimony regarding Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's skill as a physician. For over twenty years my wife has been an invalid from uterine troubles. One of the most distressing forms her malady would assume was the formation of large abscesses between the uterus and bladder. During the interval between the incipency and final breaking away of the abscess the patient would suffer untold and constant agony. I have consulted a great many

physicians of various schools at different times when my wife has been suffering from these abscesses, and with one exception have been met with the answer: "When an abscess once commences to form, it must be allowed to take its course and come to a head." The exception was the opinion of an electric physician, who claimed he could "scatter" the difficulty. Some two months ago Mrs. Van Waters was taken suddenly ill, and in the course of a week showed unmistakable signs of a recurrence of this difficulty. Four physicians in Seattle told me there was an abscess forming near the uterus. Each one declared it could not be stopped, but must run its course, and, if it broke inside the vagina, she would get well; otherwise she would surely die. I was urged by my wife and friends to consult Dr. Jordan, which I finally did. He came two weeks after she was taken down, and when the swelling and intense pain and throbbing showed there could be no mistake regarding the nature of the disease. He said: "The abscess need not necessarily progress any farther." He gave her medicine internally, and the result was the pain and swelling gradually subsided. The use of opiates was unnecessary, while before they were employed continually, and the abscess did not "come to a head." Will say further that the patient, although still being far from strong, has experienced great benefit from Dr. Jordan's treatment outside of the case mentioned above, and she bids fair to eventually be a healthy woman. She is now as well as she has been at any time since I have known her.

Regarding myself—I have suffered from chronic tonsilitis fourteen years; one of the tonsils having been in a continuous state of inflammation and enlarged to the size of a walnut, while all the attendant symptoms have been of a very disagreeable nature. Have employed various remedies without avail. Have been told by every physician I

ever consulted that medicine could not work me any good; that the tonsil would have to be cut out. Dr. Jordan told me otherwise. I have now been taking his remedies some five weeks, and all the unfavorable symptoms have completely vanished. Only a slight enlargement now exists, and I am quite hopeful of its final reduction.

These statements are not made with intent to injure or belittle other physicians with the public, but as a simple duty I owe to Dr. Jordan, and as evidence that there may be possibilities in medicine not yet grasped by the profession.

W. VAN WATERS.

FIBROUS TUMOR OF UTERUS AND OVARIES.

(Affidavit of Mrs. L. M. Hemen.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
 COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. L. M. Hemen, says: That for about eleven years last past she has been greatly troubled with intense pain in the small of the back and in her side and stomach; that she has consulted many physicians (among others some half dozen in San Francisco) who told her that she had falling of the womb and a fibrous tumor, and that nothing could be done for her; that she was never without pain, although she suffered more at some times than others; that about two weeks ago she was suffering very intensely, and hearing of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, consulted him and began taking his medicine; that in three or four days after she began taking his medicine, she noticed a marked improvement in her condition, and within a week was entirely relieved of her pains, and she believes she is getting well, although she had theretofore despaired of ever getting relief.

L. M. HEMEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. L. M. Hemen, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER.

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

CANCER.

(Affidavit of Mrs. N. C. Perring.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant Mrs. N. C. Perring, says: That she is the mother of an infant about six months old, named Edith; that when the baby was three weeks old there appeared on its left forehead, above the eye, a small dark red spot, like a cranberry, that grew until it was about the size of a silver quarter; that she is informed that it is a convoluted cancer on the parietal bone; that about two weeks ago, becoming alarmed, she consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, and he has since treated the baby; that the cancer has diminished one-half in size and seems to be disappearing.

MRS. N. C. PERRING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. N. C. Perring, April 23d, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

ULCERATION OF THE STOMACH.

(Affidavit of L. S. Card.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, L. S. Card, says: For four years last past I have suffered with dyspepsia; that I gradually grew worse until nearly a month ago; that I was unable to do any work scarcely, and couldn't eat hardly anything; that I was treated by three different physicians at Seattle, but they did me no good; that about a month ago I consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle; that I was then in despair of ever being well again, and did not expect to live long; that after three weeks of Dr. Jordan's treatment, I am relieved of my inability to sleep, my appetite is improved and I am able to digest my food all right; the faintness in my stomach is

gone, and to my best judgment I am cured of my dyspepsia, though I am still taking medicine to be sure of a permanent cure; that I am now able to be at work again.

L. S. CARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by L. S. Card, April 29th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

NEURALGIA OF THE STOMACH.

(Affidavit of Harriet Deal.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Harriet Deal, says: For ten years I have been a great sufferer with intense pains in the pit of my stomach and a bloating of the stomach; that I would have an attack of acute pain every few weeks which would last for a week or ten days, and between times I would never be well but would have a heavy depressed feeling in my stomach. I was unable to eat much. I have had many physicians treat me but all to no purpose. I could never obtain relief for my pains except by morphine, which would only temporarily relieve me. I felt one of these attacks coming on about seven weeks ago, and having heard of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's wonderful cures, I went to see him. He gave me some medicine; I took it about two weeks and was entirely relieved. I am feeling better than I have for ten years and believe I am well of my suffering and pain; I am still taking Dr. Jordan's medicine to make assurance doubly sure. I feel that I am under lasting obligations to the doctor for his kindness to me, as he has cured me without any cost to me whatever.

HARRIET DEAL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Harriet Deal, this 14th day of May, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

CANCER OF THE BREAST.

(Affidavit of Mrs. Kate E. Wiggins.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, {
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Kate E. Wiggins, says: For the past three years I have suffered untold agony from cancer of the breast. I have been treated by many physicians in Seattle, and elsewhere. In Seattle, Drs. —, — and — all treated me, but did me no good; on the contrary, they all told me I could not be cured. I had despaired of my life, and, living in wretched suffering, I thought death would soon come to my relief. I did not believe that I could live many days, and my family and friends had despaired of my recovery; the doctors said my breast must be cut off.

About one month ago my husband, Wm. S. Wiggins, brought Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, of Seattle, to examine my condition. I suffered so terribly from the pains over my whole body that I could not even be carried to see him. Dr. Jordan gave me medicine and I began at once to improve. My improvement has been marvelous, and now I am entirely well; the cancer has disappeared; there is scarcely any evidence of its ever having existed.

As I was improving so rapidly I told Dr. ——— of the miraculous change in my condition; that I was certainly getting well. He said that such an idea was absurd; that to cure such a cancer was simply impossible, a thing unknown to science. But still Dr. Jordan has cured me in one short month, and I am only too glad to make this solemn statement, hoping that I may be able to do some service to other sufferers by informing them of my miraculous cure by Dr. Jordan.

MRS. KATE E. WIGGINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Kate E. Wiggins, May 28th, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

BLOOD POISONING.

(Affidavit of Mrs. J. A. Green.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. J. A. Green, says: For twelve weeks prior to July, 1886, I acted as nurse to Mrs. A. B. Stewart, in Seattle, Washington Territory. When I took charge of her she had been sick for six weeks. She was suffering with blood poisoning, caused originally from childbed fever, and subsequently from abdominal abscess, which would constantly form and would either break or be operated upon by the attending physicians. After fifteen weeks of untold suffering and misery, Mrs. A. B. Stewart concluded to take the advice of Mrs. Yesler and many other friends and try Dr. J. Eugene Jordan; but here came the trouble; Mr. A. B. Stewart, her husband, was afraid of being boycotted by the other doctors in Seattle, Mr. Stewart being a pharmacist; and it was at length decided that I should go and ask Dr. Jordan for medicine, which I did. Dr. Jordan consented to send the medicine upon a written request from Mr. Stewart, which was sent. From the time Mrs. Stewart commenced taking Dr. Jordan's medicine, her fearful sufferings began to abate. For a week we kept up the farce of pretending to take the other doctors' medicine, but at last she concluded to dismiss her other doctors and avoid their annoyance. When Dr. Jordan first commenced to give her medicine, her temperature was 104 degrees and her pulse 150. Her back pained her badly and she had fearful spasms of the bladder and was scarcely able to think from the effects of quinine and morphine. We all thought she could live but little longer; but Dr. Jordan's medicine worked like a charm. Mrs. Stewart was delighted with it, and would never tire marveling at its astounding results. Mrs. Stew-

art grew so much better that now she has gone to California on a convalescing trip, and we were all so delighted with her speedy recovery.

J. A. GREEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. J. A. Green,
July 24, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

CONSUMPTION.

(Affidavit of James Griffiths.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, James Griffiths, says: I have been very sick for two years. I had a terrible cough and spitting up of mucous matter, as I suppose, from my lungs; and when I coughed I had a severe pain in my breast and between my shoulders.

About a year and a half ago Dr. —, of Seattle, treated me and gave me temporary relief; but although I continued to take his medicine, I soon grew worse and continued to do so; I then was treated until about seven weeks ago, by Dr. —, who did not benefit me at all. Both of these physicians told me I had consumption; I continued to grow worse until about six weeks ago, when I was confined to my house and could do no work; I thought I was about gone; I couldn't lie down or get up or turn myself in bed without terrible agony.

At this stage I was told of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's wonderful cures, and rode down in a carriage to see him. He treated me, and now I am at work at my business of steamboat engineer on the steamer Nellie; I have been at work about a week; I am almost entirely well of my cough; I

have very little pain now, and believe I will soon be entirely well.

JAMES GRIFFITHS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by James Griffiths,
this May 24th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

NEURALGIA OF THE HEART.

(Affidavit of Mrs. A. C. Fisher.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. A. C. Fisher, says: On the 12th of February, A. D. 1886, my son, Darius W. Rickard, was stricken down in the street in Seattle with Neuralgia of the heart, as pronounced by the physicians. He was taken into a house near by, and lay there three months without being able to be removed home; he was stricken down insensible and unconscious about four o'clock in the afternoon and did not regain consciousness until the following morning; he was not then fully conscious, but complained of terrible suffering in his head, right at the base of the brain; from that time he only had moments of consciousness, but almost all the time he had one convulsion or spasm after another, accompanied by intense pain; he would be lying still in bed and all at once his convulsions would bring his knees up to his chin and contort him fearfully; his agony was excruciating, and his spasms grew more frequent and more violent, until the 18th day of April, when Dr. J. Eugene Jordan was called in; my son began to improve at once; he slept better the very first night after taking Dr. Jordan's medicine only a few hours, and his spasms or fits began at once to come with less frequency and in three days he was able to sit up, and gradually grew better, until now he has gone out of the city to work. I consider that Dr. Jordan saved my son's life, and except for his services, I believe now my

son would be lying beneath the sod; the other physicians called in before Dr. Jordan, totally failed for two months to give him any relief or to help him at all.

Alice C. Fisher.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Alice C. Fisher, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

LIVED ALMOST ON STIMULANTS.

(Affidavit of Mrs. Mary McDougall.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Mary McDougall, says: Prior to March, 1886, for three years, I had scarcely had any appetite at all, it was difficult for me to swallow; I would vomit up a bloody and mattery discharge which would sometimes almost choke me; I was also troubled with inability to make urine; I was compelled to continually take medicines to cause my urine to pass; my mouth and tongue were always hard and dry; for my appetite I was continually taking stimulants and tonics of every kind, but nothing would give me relief. Besides all this my wrists and shoulder joints were hardened and stiff, the joints were swollen and hard, and caused me intense suffering; I tried physicians everywhere and traveled all over the country, to White Sulphur Springs, to Saline Springs, Gas Springs, Hot Springs and Cold Springs. I tried Turkish, Electric, Magnetic and Vapor baths; I went everywhere and tried everything that was recommended by friends and acquaintances. The rheumatism I have suffered with for more than seven years; I have never ceased to consult physicians and try remedies to obtain relief but all to no purpose; the doctors told me that they could do nothing for the rheumatism; I had given up

all idea of obtaining any relief from my suffering or restoration to health. About four months ago, hearing of the remarkable cures of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, I thought there was a possible chance for me and I went to see him; since which time I have been taking his medicine; my appetite has improved very much and is generally good; my throat and tongue are not dry as they were but are very much better; the vomiting spoken of has entirely ceased; I am very much improved as to the discharge of my urine and do not have to take medicine and stimulants as I did; the swelling of my joints has decreased and the joints are much softer; I feel that if I continue to improve as I have done thus far under Dr. Jordan's treatment, I will ultimately get well.

MARY McDUGALL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Mary McDougall, this July 24th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

DROPSY AND HEART DISEASE.

(Affidavit of Mary A. Spray.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, Mary A. Spray, of Seattle, King county, Washington Territory, says: That for five months last past she has been suffering with dropsy all over her body, which grew continually worse; that her physicians told her that they could not cure her; that she was unable to do any work for several months; that she also suffered from heart and liver troubles; that her hands and arms were growing stiff, and she could scarcely walk, and it was difficult to breathe; that on the 29th of January, A. D. 1886, Dr. J. Eugene Jordan commenced treating her; that in a day or two after commencing taking his medicine she showed marked

improvement, and within one week all signs of dropsy had disappeared, and now she is entirely well of any indications of dropsy; that before taking Dr. Jordan's medicine she had to wear No. 8 men's slippers, now she easily wears No. 4 ladies' shoes; that she is much better as to her heart and liver troubles, and a cough of five years' standing has almost entirely disappeared; that Dr. Jordan's medicine is exceedingly pleasant to take and its results marvelous.

MARY A. SPRAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mary A. Spray, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER.

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

CATARRH OF BLADDER AND SCIATICA.

(Affidavit of R. D. Spray.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, R. D. Spray, says: Two months ago I had a very severe attack of sciatic rheumatism; I suffered frightfully and could get no sleep; for six nights I did not shut my eyes; my sufferings were so intense that I was in a nervous shiver all the time; I could not use my left leg at all, could not stand on it; I was treated by Dr. Jordan for this sciatica for about a month and am now perfectly well of it. I have had catarrh of the bladder for seven or eight years, and have been treated by Dr. —, of Tacoma, Dr. — and Dr. —, of Seattle, without relief; on the contrary, under their treatment I continually grew worse. Dr. Jordan has entirely cured me of that trouble after a month's treatment. Affiant says the statements of this affidavit are true. •

R. D. SPRAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by R. D. Spray, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART.

(Affidavit of Mr. F. P. Hemen.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, F. P. Hemen, says: That about three years ago he suffered with inflammatory rheumatism, and ever since he has suffered continuously with a pain in his left side, sometimes very intense, and always painful, sometimes he could scarcely breathe; that for two weeks last past he has been under the treatment of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, Washington Territory; that he is very much better under Dr. Jordan's treatment, has scarcely any pain at all, and has not been as free from pains since he was first taken sick as he has been and is since taking Dr. Jordan's medicine; that he had had many physicians treat him before Dr. Jordan without success or relief, and he says the statements herein are true.

F. P. HEMEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by F. P. Hemen, this
April 16, 1886.

JUNIOUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

SCIATIC NEURALGIA.

(Affidavit of Miss Josephine Rudolph.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, Josephine Rudolph, says: That since July, A. D. 1880, and prior to February 21, 1886, she was a great sufferer from what she is told was sciatic neuralgia; that she had been treated by physicians in St. Louis, Missouri, four of whom told her that her troubles were incurable, and they would only give her morphine to relieve her pain; that she had been treated for nine months by Dr. — prior to said 21st day of February, A. D. 1886; that she was often for

weeks at a time confined to her bed, and even when able to be up she was in constant pain and unable to do any work or take any considerable exercise; that on February 21, 1886, she put herself under the treatment of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, W. T.; she had then been in bed for about four weeks, and was in a perfectly helpless condition, and could not bear to be touched or moved without excruciating agony, and was utterly unable to move herself; that within three days after taking Dr. Jordan's medicine she was greatly relieved of her pain, and after a week she was able to be up. After a treatment of less than five weeks, she is perfectly well and has not been in as good health for six years.

JOSEPHINE RUDOLPH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Josephine Rudolph, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for King County, Washington Ter'y.

FIFTEEN YEARS' NEURALGIA OF HEAD AND STOMACH.

(Affidavit of Mrs. Frances Norris.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Frances Norris, says: That for about fifteen years she has suffered with intense pains in her stomach at intervals of a week or two; that for about three months she has suffered continuously and was utterly unable to obtain any relief; that Dr. —, of La Conner, and Drs. —, —, — and — all treated her, giving her no relief; some said she had dyspepsia, some said neuralgia of the stomach; that she suffered untold agony; that she had also suffered with neuralgia in her head; that about two weeks ago she consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, of Seattle, who has since been treating her; that she is entirely relieved

of her stomach troubles, and her neuralgia of the head is a great deal better; that she is still taking Dr. Jordan's medicine and believes that she is about well.

FRANCES NORRIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Frances Norris, April 21st, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

NEURALGIA OF BOWELS.

(Affidavit of H. R. Baylis.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

H. R. Baylis being duly sworn, deposes and says: That for about two years last past I have been troubled with cramps in the bowels; I would have them almost every night; sometimes they would continue for forty-eight hours without stopping; I had to remain in a doubled up position all that time, the pain being terrible; my appetite became very poor; I did not eat enough in three days to make one meal for a hungry man; I took everything in the line of medicine that I could think of; I employed some of the best doctors in town, but all to no purpose; they did me no good, I could get no relief. I gave them all up because they didn't help me. I consumed about one dollar's worth of whiskey per day to no avail until Mr. J. B. Metcalfe recommended Dr. J. Eugene Jordan to me. I took his medicine about one day when the cramps stopped and my appetite returned at once, since which I can hardly get enough to eat although I own a restaurant. I continued the medicine for about ten days to make a radical cure and am now perfectly well.

H. R. BAYLIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by H. R. Baylis this 29th day of January, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER.

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

TUMOR ON THE LIVER.

(Affidavit of Edward H. Plummer.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING. } ss.

The affiant, Edward H. Plummer, says: For ten months last past I have suffered with what I was told by many physicians was enlargement of the liver. I was very much swollen across my side and stomach, and I had an intense pain constantly. I never had any relief from the time I was first attacked; on the other hand I continued to grow worse. Dr. — and Dr. —, at Seattle, both doctored me. Dr. — didn't give me any relief, and Dr. — said I had enlargement of the liver and he didn't think I could be cured. I then went to Victoria to Dr. —, who said I had a growth on the liver and he didn't think I could be cured without an operation. I then went to San Francisco, to Drs. — and —, who examined me. They at first said they could cure me without an operation, but finally said I could not be cured without a surgical operation. This was in March, 1886. I then returned to Seattle, and continued to grow worse. My sufferings were intense. I didn't think I could be cured.

About two weeks ago I consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan at Seattle. He treated me and I am very much improved—the swelling has very much decreased, and I am very much better.

E. H. PLUMMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me June 10, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

Since the above Mr. Plummer is about well.

SEVEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM.

(Affidavit of Mrs. Elizabeth Harris.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, says that she has had rheumatism for seven or eight years, affecting her in various parts of her body, sometimes very bad; that about a month ago she had been suffering severely for several months with pains in her head, back and side, and was unable to obtain any relief for longer than a day or two; she consulted Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, and commenced treatment with him; that after the first week of his treatment the rheumatism disappeared and she has had no return or symptom of it since, and she believes she is well of her rheumatism.

ELIZABETH HARRIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Elizabeth Harris,
April 27, A. D. 1886.

JUNIOUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

SIX YEARS' CONSTANT HEADACHE AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

(Affidavit of Miss Mary Schmid, Nineteenth and Madison Streets.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING } ss.

The affiant, Miss Mary Schmid, says that for six years last past she has suffered continuously with severe headache; that she was never relieved of it or free from it for one day; that she was treated by physicians during all that time, but was unable to get relief; that some said it was from cold, and others the effect of the sun; that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1886, she commenced a course of treatment under Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, W. T., and in less than one week she is entirely well of her headaches,

and whereas before she was restless and could get very little sleep, now she sleeps like a child and is perfectly well.

MARY SCHMID.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mary Schmid this
27th day of March, A. D. 1886. JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN.

(Affidavit of A. T. Palmer.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, A. T. Palmer, says that for seven years last past he has been a great sufferer from a complication of troubles; that he tried a number of physicians and remedies without success; that about one month since he called upon Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at Seattle, to consult him about his troubles; that he was then suffering as follows: He was sleepless and restless, and suffered with a general debility; that he saw everything double, and was inclined to take hold of the phantom object always; that he suffered with dizziness, and would often almost fall over on the street and would have to catch at objects for support; that he suffered with trembling and shaking of the head, limbs and whole body; that he had a depressed feeling in his stomach, and a depression of mind and spirits and inability to collect his thoughts, with great bodily weakness and lack of appetite; that he had almost despaired of obtaining relief. That after taking Dr. Jordan's medicine for one month he is entirely relieved of his sufferings and pains and is greatly improved in health and spirits, has a good appetite, and is much stronger, and is improving in flesh every day, and

believes he is on the highroad to his old-time health and strength.

A. T. PALMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by A. T. Palmer this April 15th, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

FIFTEEN YEARS' ASTHMA.

(Affidavit of Mrs. Robert Moran.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Robert Moran, says that for fifteen years last past she has suffered with asthma; that she had been treated by physicians both in Seattle, Washington Territory, and Victoria, British Columbia, without relief; that about ten days since she commenced a course of treatment with Dr. J. Eugene Jordan at Seattle, and that she is very much better—can walk rapidly uphill without any inconvenience, which was impossible before she commenced taking Dr. Jordan's medicine; that she believes she is getting well and will entirely recover.

MRS. ROBERT MORAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Robert Moran, April 16, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

ASTHMA.

(Affidavit of Mrs. S. M. Patrick.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. S. M. Patrick, says: For twenty-five years past I have had asthma, and have suffered untold agonies. During that time I have been treated by numbers of physicians and have tried countless remedies, but without obtaining relief.

My trouble continued to grow worse, until about three weeks ago I thought I must die. I could not lie down, and

for weeks I was compelled to sit up, propped up with pillows. I grew black in the face, and felt that I must soon die of suffocation. I was not expected to live through the night.

Some of my friends, knowing of so many radical cures having been performed by Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, thought that if we could secure his services there might still be hope. Dr. Jordan was sought, but was so overrun with patients at his office that he could not come to see me.

At last when it was plain that I had only a few more hours to live, Mrs. Hemen said she would go and see if she could get the doctor to come. Dr. Jordan could not come to see me, but sent me some medicine, with a message that my condition must improve within an hour after taking the medicine. After taking the medicine, about half an hour, the choking began to relax, the blackness in the face to disappear, the contracted muscles to relax, and although I had not closed my eyes in sleep for weeks I now fell into sweet, sound sleep.

From that time forward I improved every day, and a week after went in person to thank Dr. Jordan for saving my life, for so we all considered it.

MRS. S. M. PATRICK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. S. M. Patrick,
June 14, 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

SCIATICA.

(Affidavit of E. R. Boss.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

E. R. Boss, being first duly sworn, on his oath says: For three years last past I have been suffering with sciatic rheu-

matism, and the pain I have endured is beyond my capacity to describe; that I have had Drs. ———; they injected chloroform, morphine and cocaine, and gave me medicine internally, but that only made me worse. The above named doctors claimed they would cure me in no time, but three years in constant misery and nauseating medicines, and I found myself in a worse condition than when I commenced said treatment. I spent about \$4000 during said illness. I heard of the miraculous cures of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan and concluded to try him, and the result was that in four weeks time I was well. If I could I would like the whole world to know it, in order to save them the suffering that I have had to undergo.

E. R. Boss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June,
A. D. 1886.

GEO. VENABLE SMITH,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE.

(Affidavit of Leonard H. Sims.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Leonard H. Sims, says that for three years last past he has suffered with severe palpitation of the heart, accompanied by the rush of blood to the head, and spasms when retiring to bed; that he suffered with pains constantly, which were often intense; that he was treated by physicians for about three years without relief or benefit, although I must have taken a barrel of medicine; that for about three weeks last past he has been under the treatment of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan at Seattle, Washington Territory; that after taking his medicine four or five days he began to improve, and is now entirely relieved from his

pain and every symptom of his troubles, and believes he is well; and he says the statements of this affidavit are true.

LEONARD H. SIMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Leonard H. Sims,
April 7th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

NINE YEARS' INVOLUNTARY MICTURATING.

(Affidavit of Mrs. Katie Rich.)

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
COUNTY OF KING, } ss.

The affiant, Mrs. Katie Rich, says that she is the mother of Sophia Rich, a child ten years of age; that Sophia had the scarlet fever when about one year old, and ever since has been a sufferer with terrible pains in her stomach; that she was unable to retain her urine for more than a few minutes at a time; that she was treated by the most eminent physicians in Leadville and Denver, Colorado, and by Doctors — and —, in Seattle, who failed to relieve her but only said she might outgrow it; that she did not improve any but rather grew worse as she grew larger; that about ten days ago she began taking Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's medicines and that after three or four days she was entirely relieved of her pains, and is not troubled any more by involuntary discharge of her urine, and she believes she is well of her troubles, and that the statements herein are true.

KATIE RICH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mrs. Katie Rich
April 16th, A. D. 1886.

JUNIUS ROCHESTER,

Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

(M. D. Ballard's Testimony.)

I have taken Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's medicine and think I have been much benefited by it.

M. D. BALLARD.

SEATTLE, July 25, 1886.

In many of the original affidavits names of physicians of Seattle appear, which have been omitted in the printed copies, in order that the motives for publishing the foregoing may not be misconstrued.

J. EUGENE JORDAN.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1887, }
2615 Calumet Ave. }

Dr. J. E. Jordan, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction, that I advise you of the good effect which your medicine has shown not alone in the general health of my brother-in-law, Mr. Florsheim, but more particularly the effect which it had on his eye. You recollect that the lid of the left eye was drooping, nearly closing the eye. To-day, after five weeks' use of your medicine, the eye is in its normal state only the sight is yet affected, but the lid is all right.

Being aware that the eye trouble is only a part of Mr. Florsheim's disease, I am now fully convinced that your medicine has begun its labor of resurrection.

But here is the point: He has no medicine any more! To-morrow he will take the last dose. Will you be kind enough to send to me by express sufficient to keep up the treatment. You will oblige me greatly and earn the gratitude of the patient, which will be best expressed next Fall when I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here again.

Once more I urge prompt attention to the sending of the medicine and remain, Yours Respectfully,

JOSEPH KAUFMANN.

SEHOME, Nov. 28th.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:

DEAR SIR—Before you leave for the East, I wish to thank you for the good you have done several members of my family. Annie, you know, has not even had a touch of the rheumatism since she commenced taking your remedies, and her health and strength have greatly improved. As for

myself, I have not been so free from rheumatic trouble in my shoulder and knees for three years, as this Fall. We were all very sorry not to have you here on Thanksgiving Day. Hope we may have the pleasure some time in the future. All the family unite with me in kindest regards and good wishes for your safe journey East.

Believe me yours with many thanks,

CAROLINE P. KALLOCH,

SEHOME, Nov. 21st.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—All my hope is in you. I should not have lived until now without you, and I shall not be healed unless by you. Therefore my love for you passes the love of woman, and I want you not to forget me for a moment in the midst of all your cares and labors. For I can see so many ways in which I can lighten your labors, and extend their sphere at the same time, if I can get well. This indeed is all my dream, and the greatest disappointment I should have in letting go again, would be in letting go of you.

I will say no more about your visit on Thanksgiving or any other time. You know that you are always welcome, and I hope you may yet enjoy many a rest in our home.

I. S. KALLOCH.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 10, 1888.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Seattle, W. T.:

MY DEAR DOCTOR—The medicines I brought home from Seattle, some three weeks ago, have done Mrs. Harvey a great deal of good.

Very sincerely,

J. M. L. HARVEY,

305 Tenth street, Portland, Ore.

This was a very bad case of asthma of many years' standing; the lady tried everything without benefit.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 1st, 1888.

Some five years ago my wife's health began to fail, some physicians saying it was Bright's disease, some Addison's, some one thing and some another; but none of them were able to give any relief. The winter of '85-6 was spent in California, hoping to get some benefit from the climate, and she did seem to improve while there, gaining strength and feeling better every way; but in a few months after returning she lost all she had gained, from that time on failed very rapidly—not being able to walk across the room without help.

In May, '87, Dr. Jordan began treating her. She has improved from the commencement, until now she is able to wait upon herself, goes around the house, up and down stairs, out in the yard, is quite like herself again, and I feel that she is on the road to perfect health.

P. L. HANSCOM.

This case was treated by seven different professors of Chicago and California, who gave it up for "Addison's disease." The above disease has up to date never been cured, and has been considered *absolutely* incurable. This is therefore the first case on record of a cure of that dread disease.

TACOMA, W. T., Oct. 27, 1887.

Dr. J. E. Jordan:

DEAR DOCTOR—According to promise and with a feeling of true gratefulness I address you.

My health has improved steadily. I do not have the tired aching in my limbs, nor cold hands and feet, and that languid, drowsy feeling has somewhat left me, but not altogether. I am still greatly troubled with constipation, caused mainly from laudanum and morphine having been given me to stop the pain at periods of menstruation. I forgot to mention to you that I suffer from inflammation of the

bladder, especially at those periods. Can I take the letter "M" in connection with "M. Q. R." the letters prescribed, or do you wish to change the letters, if so, please send directions for mixing and taking. An answer at your earliest convenience will be most gratefully received. Thanking you most sincerely for your kindness, I remain,

Very Respectfully,

INAH SPANGLE,

Tacoma, W. T., No. 452 E street.

All the above results were achieved in a week! considering that the lady had been suffering for years and tried everything!

WHATCOM, W. T., Nov. 11th, 1887.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:

DEAR SIR—Your favor is at hand, I wish to express my unbounded gratitude for your generosity, prompted by your sympathetic feelings for suffering humanity.

Surely in this instance the Allwise Being did not ignore the earnest entreaties which I have sent up from time to time in behalf of my eyesight when total blindness seemed inevitable. I think it was Divine influence that caused me to overcome my prejudice to the M. D.'s, as I seemed possessed with an irresistible impulse to consult you, when I felt the act almost useless. It was with a heart freighted with gratitude that I returned thanks to Him above for having sent me to you, accompanied with a sincere petition in your behalf which I also trust will be answered.

My prayer shall ever be that your efforts be crowned with success and that the Histogenetic medicines be ever successful.

Yours Respectfully,

MARY V. RAPER.

This lady was treated for her eyes and operated upon till there was nothing left of one eye, and on the other she was

blind. She was also deaf from childhood of one ear, her heart was badly affected and she suffered greatly with her kidneys. In a week's time her hearing is perfectly restored, heart and kidney trouble gone, eye almost well, and general health greatly improved.

WESTPORT, Dakota, June 9th, 1887.

MY DEAR DOCTOR JORDAN — You will see by the heading of this paper that I am in the land of the Dakotas, the great broad expanse, where I may breathe in the pure sweet air, under the exquisite azure of its Summer skies, the land of my children's adopted home: where contentment reigns supreme and happiness beams in every face (during the Summer months). But to go back a few months: As I *was* before I heard of Dr. Jordan, and his wonderful healing medicines. I was too weak to take a short walk, or to ride a few miles in an easy conveyance, but those medicines!!! what have they not done for me; how potent their power; I can hardly believe my own senses, it seems very miraculous, in so few weeks time to feel as it were new life's blood coursing through my veins. The (to me) long journey has been scarcely more fatiguing than it would have been forty years ago when I was a young girl in blooming health. Herbert was astonished when he saw me (as he never remembered to have seen me before) looking and feeling well.

Then I added a fresh laurel to your wreath by stopping to see my Joliet friends, they were ready to exclaim as did the Queen of Sheba before King Solomon, "Surely the half has not been told me." Miss Lucy and Lottie are improving, especially the former, astonishingly, since using your remedies. We all had our glasses of medicine and partook of its healing water with great regularity while I remained there. They were almost continually expressing their gratitude for your great kindness and wonder that with brain and hand you had in a comparatively few years accom-

plished what would be the work of a century. I found Herbert better than I had expected, although he was suffering with rheumatism the day after my arrival in Chicago, owing to the damp chilling atmosphere, but he soon drove the pains away by the use of the magical powders. I have not heard from him since my arrival here; he was anticipating a journey to Portland soon. I wish he may prove useful to you, even in the smallest degree, in the great work which lies before you. I sent you the other day a Fir pillow, as a slight token of regard from Kittie as well as myself, for it is jointly our work. May its fragrant balm be pleasant to your senses. I am taking my medicine faithfully and shall continue to do so. Every day I ride over these beautifully smooth roads for many miles, and am not tired.

Gratefully your friend, S. B. VAN BUREN.

LA CONNOR, W. T., Sept. 5, 1887.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:

DEAR SIR—Although I have not had the pleasure of meeting you personally, I have during my travels often heard of your skill and your wonderful, almost miraculous cures.

Having so frequently come across widespread quackery, I had paid no attention to these reports, until chance placed in my reach one of your "Histogenic Systems," and what I have read therein has been nothing short of a revelation to me.

Your system is grand, it is beautiful, and based upon scientific principles. Wishing you every success, I am,

Yours very truly, S. A. BOHNET.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13, 1887.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:

DEAR SIR—The day we consulted you, you told us that you wished us to inform you how we were progressing, this was six weeks ago. My sister is better the glandular swell-

ing is diminishing, and she is otherwise improving wonderfully. As for myself, well, I am delighted to write you that all the favorable conditions of which I wrote you before still continue, without a single recurrence of the unfavorable ones, also that I have a good appetite. The pain in the back of my neck is gone. The results are surely wonderful, so that I am the possessor of such a degree of health as I hoped you might give to me.

When I think back of what I have suffered since childhood, and that constant doctoring did no earthly good, I am astonished at what your skill has accomplished in six weeks. It is a great pleasure to me to add my testimonial to the many already given you.

The noble men and women in the profession, whose chief desire is to benefit their kind, will surely welcome the "Dawn of the New Science," and give to its discoverer the honor and confidence which he deserves. Carlyle has written: "There is in man a higher aim than Happiness. He can do without happiness, and instead thereof find blessedness."

If your life has lacked anything of happiness, as many a life has—surely you must have found much of the blessedness of living in the gratitude of the thousands you have relieved from suffering and pain.

I can only wish that in your hour of need, some one may be able to confer as great a benefit upon yourself, as great in extent if not in kind. Yours very truly,

LUCY H. AIKEN.

CHRISTOPHER P. O., W. T., Dec. 6, 1887.

Dr. J. E. Jordan :

DEAR SIR—Your medicines are getting the best of those pains, I am decidedly better, and do not know how to express my gratitude. I don't want you to think that I came

down that last time to complain that I was not entirely well. When one has been long sick, getting well by little cannot help but bring happiness. I pray you may have a pleasant journey and that you will not stay away very long.

Gratefully yours, M. M. HEAD.

This lady suffered for years from female troubles and a complication of nerve disorders, and had tried everything in vain.

QUINAIELT, W. T., Nov. 13th, 1887.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:

DEAR SIR—I have been taking your medicine (sent me by my sons) for some time, but not with great regularity. Although not confined to my bed I have no use of either hand, which has made it difficult for me to take the medicine punctually, during my frequent absences from the Agency on business, still it has benefited me in the following particulars :

It has, in a measure, lessened the nervous twitchings with which I was troubled, and it has helped what seemed to be an increasing paralysis of the lower bowels; so that for more than a month I have been able to have a passage without using an injection. During the last forty-eight hours I have had three passages, which have given me great relief. The pain that I had about my right kidney (when walking I would have to place my hand upon it) and near the left shoulder-blade, has disappeared. Before taking the medicine I was unable to walk five hundred yards without having to rest on account of that pain. It caused me to bend my head so that my chin would rest upon my breast. In connection with this, I had a pain in the muscles of my neck, sometimes on one, sometimes on both sides, extending to the base of the brain, causing my head to be thrown for-

ward. In this there is a little, although not very marked improvement; as, after walking a little, I feel it.

It would gratify me much to hear from you and to learn your opinion of my case, as no two physicians have reached the same conclusions about it.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,

Quinaielt Agency, Damon, Washington Ter'y.

This gentleman has had paralysis for many years and no relief whatever from other medications; he is well advanced in years, and has done about as well as could be expected in a short time.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Dec. 27, 1887.

Mr. Geo. F. Frye, Seattle Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR Please send me six boxes of Dr. Jordan's medicines—viz: P.,—Q.,—U., two boxes of each. Enclosed please find money for the same. Please send at once to Miss Mabel Pearl, New Market Theatre, Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. If I could have got the medicine when I run out of the last lot, I am pretty certain I'd been a well woman ere this. I tried to get it in every drug store, but could not outside Olympia. It has done me a world of good, and I have great faith in it. Hoping you will attend to my order at once, I am

Respectfully Yours,

MISS MABEL PEARL,

Mabel Pearl Puck Company, Spokane Falls, W. T.

This lady is an actress in the Puck Company, she has been a fearful sufferer for many years from Prolapsus Uteri (falling of the womb) and inflammation of the same. She claims to have tried doctors from New York to San Francisco without the slightest result. She told me that the

very name "Doctor" made her sick as she concluded that they were all frauds. But as every lady on the coast recommended Dr. J., she concluded to make one more effort--and apparently she is not sorry for it.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. TER., Jan. 24, 1888.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:

DEAR SIR--The following is in response to your dispatch:

J. B. Chapman, merchant, cured in two days of pneumonia.

Mrs. L. M. Carey cured of rheumatism (acute) in two days, and cancer or tumor in breast, with many other troubles, fast disappearing. Three weeks' treatment.

G. W. Carey, P. M., cured of chronic catarrh of 15 years' standing in 10 days; lumbago, two days.

S. Palmer, farmer. Rheumatism three years. Improving and nearly well. Two weeks.

Twenty or thirty cases--mostly chronic--being treated.
All getting better.

G. W. CAREY, P. M.

GREEN RIVER, King Co., W. T., Jan. 13, 1888.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan:

DEAR SIR--I am taking the last of my medicine to-day. My health commenced improving from the first day of taking it (imagination, I suppose), but I am so much better that I hardly know myself. Last night I had no cough, and to-day it is not troubling me. I suppose it will be necessary to continue the medicine, but do not know when I shall have an opportunity to send down for it. I believe you are going to make a new man of me, which will be doing pretty

well for such old material to work on. If you wish to make any change you will please let me know.

Very truly yours,

Z. FRENCH.

The above gentleman is 60 years old, and was almost dead with consumption. The above is the result of two weeks' treatment.

From a Doctor.

CHICAGO, February 11, 1888. }
Corner Wabash Ave. and 22d St. }

I have been acquainted with Dr. J. Eugene Jordan many years and have had many opportunities to witness the *accuracy and rapidity* with which his judgments are formed.

From a partial knowledge of his Method, I believe him a pioneer on the route on which the profession must yet pass.

He is a gentleman of culture, whose friendship I value.

C. H. HALLOWELL, A. B. M. D.

From Judge Smith.

ROSEBURG, Douglas County, Oregon.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan :—Our son has not had an epileptic fit since taking your medicine, and we are very grateful to you. My wife, too, is doing finely under your treatment.

Yours most respectfully,

THOMAS SMITH.

STANWOOD, W. T., Jan. 27, 1888.

Dr. Jordan,—DEAR SIR,—Mrs. Miller continues to improve. Although at the time I sat in your office, and heard you say "well, try Dr. Whitford; and when he gives her up, come to me and I will cure her," I did not think there would be so much reality to the statement; for, although I had but little faith in medicines and old allopathy, I did think a simple case of flowing—just in its infancy—could be stopped

when the doctor saw and examined his patient at his leisure. We have the most sanguine expectations that a permanent cure will soon be effected, as the flow has stopped, the soreness mostly relieved, nervousness and sleeplessness greatly benefited. There is a yellowish discharge, but no acute pains attending—if any, they are dull. If you think best, send some medicine for the Whites, as she has had the discharge off and on for 12 or 15 years—could get no relief from any doctor.

Also send me some medicine for the measles. The children, four in number, have all been exposed, and we expect them down any day, so send remedy for them, to be used as they are first taken.

With our best respects and regards for you and the good work you are engaged in, I remain,

Yours,

C. H. MILLER.

FRIDAY HARBOR, W. T., Jan. 31, 1888.

Dr. J. E. Jordan,—DEAR SIR—I drop you this line to let you know how my mother is getting along. We are all delighted to think that we have such good news for you. She can speak almost as plain as ever, and can eat anything, hard or soft, where for two weeks she could take nothing but liquid food. She can open and shut her hand, and can move her leg at every joint; and when lying down or sitting, can raise it about two feet. She is going her third week with your medicine. I will write again and let you know if she continues to improve or not. I would have written sooner, but live nine miles from her, and could not get down to see her myself—as I wanted to—before I should write, the weather being so bad. I remain

Respectfully yours,

MRS. JNO. DOUGLAS.

[This case was given up for hopeless. The letter explains itself.]

(Grateful Recognition by the Editor of the Seattle Star, Seattle, W. T.

A MODERN MECCA.

THE ENTIRE REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

Wonderful Results Achieved by DR. JORDAN.

HISTOGENETIC MEDICAL SYSTEM.

Up to about three years ago there were comparatively few people outside of the constantly increasing throng of sufferers who had availed themselves of Dr. Eugene Jordan's system of medicine, and very few of that number had faith in his ability to work the radical cures which from time to time were spoken of as having been performed by him.

He came among us with no sounding of trumpets, but in a quiet, unobtrusive way settled himself down in Brunswick Hotel, and began his noble work of healing the sick. The only attempt at advertising was the publication of a little volume entitled, "The Histogenetic System of Medicine," of which he was the author, and this book was placed on the market and sold like any other meritorious work. In the preface he says, among other pithy things:

"—There are no apologies to make. If I have made anybody wince it is because truth has that tendency. To those who have not tried my medicine I wish to suggest, not to give it a trial in a trivial case, as you will not know whether the medicine cured it or it just got well. I wish the trial to be given in cases that are thought hopeless. It is launched

upon the world with the sincere hope that it may be instrumental in relieving misery. That done, its mission is accomplished."

This modest office has become a veritable Mecca, thronged by a host of miserable sufferers from all portions of the globe. The great discovery that promises speedily to revolutionize the science of medicine has

ADVERTISED ITSELF,

and where only a few years since hundreds applied for relief, after having, in the great majority of cases, abandoned all hope, thousands now come and obtain *permanent cure* in almost every instance.

—*The writer of this knows whereof he speaks.* For years, —almost since birth— he has suffered from a chronic disorder with which some of the best physicians of our land have battled without avail. We went to Dr. Jordan, stated our case, and he said he could cure it. We were skeptical, but took the apparently simple remedy and have been well ever since.

It is therefore with motives prompted by the strongest sense of gratitude to one who without expectation of reward has relieved us of a life-long misery, that we have resolved to let the world know what we know of this wonderful man and his works. To our mind it is little less than criminal for any man to be possessed of the power of alleviating human wretchednesses to the degree enjoyed by Dr. Jordan and through a mistaken sense of modesty fail to herald the fact to the world through the columns of every newspaper within his reach, that all may know and be made whole.

We have seen *Grateful Men and Women* come to Dr. Jordan after having been cured of their terrible ailments which

have made life for years a rack of torture, and with tears thank him for the blessing of his counsel and assistance.

We have seen men and women come to him after all hope of relief had been abandoned; where they have been given up to die by every physician consulted, and with a despair that only misery could bring forth, state their cases, receive new hope, and return again, well, to tell their gratitude and to beg that their cases might be given to the world for the benefit of other sufferers.

These people may be seen any day thronging the parlors and corridors of the Brunswick Hotel, from early morning till late at night, *and all night*. Is it any wonder that the news of this wonderful man and his wonderful work has spread until he has not one moment he can call his own?

All over town and the territory can be found persons eager to testify to the above facts.

MRS. E. L. BRIGGS,

a lady residing on the corner of Second and Marion streets, came to the office and stated her case: "For sixteen years I have taken as many as eleven pills a day, and when they would operate, would faint from terrible suffering; could not lie on my left side without suffocating. Five months ago I took your medicine for one week, and have been as regular since as a little child. I know what you have done for me, doctor, and I want others to know it. I have read what other people have said in the papers, and I want them to know of me as the suffering that has made my life for so many years a burden, may through that means be spared them."

MR. COMEFORD.

This gentleman, himself had long been troubled with attacks of dizziness. He could scarcely walk without falling over, and was also afflicted with catarrh of the bladder.

After taking Dr. Jordan's medicine for five days, he too, was cured, and there has not been a sign of his old trouble since.

JNO. EDENS,

of Guemas Island, had been for a long time a fearful sufferer of neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; had been closely confined in bed for months, suffering excruciating agony from this dreadful disease; tried everything, and didn't know what to do. Finally concluded he must die. At last a friend sent him one of Dr. Jordan's books, from Laconner, and he ordered medicines from that. In four days he was perfectly well, and he availed himself of the first opportunity to come to Seattle to tell the doctor what the medicine had done for him.

JNO. NELSON,

of Florence W. T., was almost dead from heart disease; was so weak he could scarcely stand up, and was almost helpless. He finally heard of Dr. Jordan, read his book, took his medicine as prescribed therein, and in two weeks came to Seattle to tell him of it.

MR. COOPER,

book-keeper for George H. Smith, the Commercial street butcher—suffering with chronic rheumatism, he came to the doctor in agony of mind and body, the tears rolling down his cheeks, through physical and mental pain; completely worn out and discouraged, having tried everything, and consulted physicians without relief—took the medicine and got well.

THE BLIND CURED.

John Martin, 75 years of age, living on the Duwamish, four miles from Seattle, had been blind for years through paralysis of the optic nerve. He was told that owing to his age and that he had been blind so long, it was extremely doubtful that he would recover his sight, but was advised to

take the medicine. He went home and in two weeks returned to the doctor's office and said, "Doctor, I saw my wife's face yesterday for the first time in nine years."

ANOTHER CASE.

Mr. H. C. Tuck became totally blind from an injury nineteen years ago; has been taking Dr. Jordan's medicine, and can now distinguish objects at a distance of twenty feet. His eyes were coated over with a white skum, apparently an eighth of an inch in thickness, and this thick coating has been entirely removed by taking medicine internally. No instrument has been used in effecting the cure, although he has previously had frequent surgical operations performed to no avail. The doctor says he will get well. His sister,

MISS JESSIE TUCK,

was absolutely deaf from mumps. She has not heard a sound for a year, until recently when she began taking Dr. Jordan's medicine, and in one week was fully recovered.

CHARLES HANSEN'S

case was truly wonderful. He has been at Providence hospital where he has had the benefit of a number of physicians. His complaint was an abdominal aneurism. For eighteen months he has suffered acutely, the poor fellow looking forward in his fearful agony for the relief that would only come with the death his physicians told him was sure to come. And never before has there lived a man who claimed to be able to effect a cure of a case of this character. He acted upon the advice of his physician, stopped taking medicine, and in an agony of suffering prepared to meet death. The fearful pulsations through the diseased artery could be plainly seen through his clothing, beating like a sledge-hammer. He heard of Dr. Jordan, hunted him up, took his medicine, and to-day eats and sleeps in perfect

health—not a symptom of his old complaint can be discovered by the most thorough examination.

The above cases have come under our personal notice, and are but a few in thousands of similar experiences. Dr. Jordan has certainly made a great discovery, and one which is certain in its results to revolutionize the science of medicine. Like all great discoveries and inventions, the system appears both plausible and simple, upon being explained. and while it takes a man of average intelligence to grasp any new idea, the self-evident fact that hundreds are daily being cured of “incurable” diseases, is sufficiently convincing to anyone that the doctor has succeeded in an achievement unprecedented in the annals of science. He came among us a few years since with the fullest confidence in his ability to perform cures that have been looked upon as miracles and proceeded at once to demonstrate the fact by practical results. *Without remuneration* he began the practice of his new system accepting only those cases that had been declared absolutely incurable by the physicians of the old school, and the results were such as to carry conviction to the mind of anyone who is at all conversant with them. As for ourselves, we were conservative and even skeptical until the benefits of his simple and effectual treatment were made evident, to our lasting peace and happiness. To him then our everlasting gratitude goes to swell the meed that from many a grateful heart goes out to Dr. Eugene Jordan in his noble work.

(From the Seattle Times, Seattle, W. T.)

INVESTIGATED.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE FROM WELL-KNOWN SUFFERERS.

Their Opinions and Views of Dr. Jordan's Histogenetic System—Interviews that the Sick May Read and Derive Profit and Health From.

The great furore raised by Dr. Jordan's presence here and in the Territory, both as a doctor and an author of the Histogenetic System of Medicine, naturally drifted in the domain of newspaperdom. In every exchange we pick up we find very flattering editorials about the doctor's System. We determined not to be behind hand in this progressive age and to ascertain for ourselves the true inwardness of things. We detailed a *Times* reporter to interview the doctor. But the doctor would only point his finger at the waiting crowd and say: "Pardon, sir; we have no time to talk. Ask the people."

MARYOTT,

residing on Columbia street, Seattle, says: "Bright's disease of the kidneys had me about finished. The last vestage of hope long ago deserted me. Between the horrible disease and the doctors, there was hardly strength enough left in me to breathe. Oh, Yes! They doctored me for gall stones, they doctored me for bladder stones, and for diseases with terrible names. They were all going to cure me right away. Weeks merged into months, months rolled into seasons. I cannot tell you the agonizing pain I endured. A night

seemed to me an eternity. Never did the parched traveler on the Sahara long more for water than did I for dawn, and the doctors gave me up. They said that there would still be one chance in a hundred if I could be operated on; but it couldn't be done as I was too weak. In that state I was carried to Dr. Jordan. He said that the old schools were powerless to cure real cases of disease, and that they would all have to come to his school sooner or later.

After taking his medicine one day I felt new life coursing through my veins, and I am now a new man. I cannot speak highly enough of Dr. Jordan's new system of medical practice. He has saved my life and has demonstrated to me that diseases considered incurable are curable under his new system. It saddens me to think of the millions of sufferers and only one Dr. Jordan in this world. Fortunately the medical system which he has given to the world will live forever."

MISS T. M. ADAMS,

school teacher. says she was a great sufferer and did not expect to live. Everything had been done. She could not even be carried to Dr. Jordan, and he had no time to go out to see her. Her mother, suffused with tears, described her symptoms. And in two weeks time she is perfectly well. She says he is the greatest doctor in the world.

CAPT. JOHN EDWARDS,

of Port Townsend.—He was paralyzed for eight years from his hips down; was in the Providence hospital for a year, had to be carried away on a stretcher. Took Dr. Jordan's medicine by book, had not seen the doctor; in ten days could walk without crutches; his bowels were also paralyzed, had no natural movement for eight years. Is perfectly natural now and can walk even without a cane. Captain says: "Dr. Jordan's system of medicine knocks everything else in the head."

MR. TUCKER,

Government Signal Officer, Point Robinson.—I had a stroke of paralysis forty-four years ago from a fall from a mast. My mouth drew near my right ear, my left cheek was motionless. My back was a constant torture of pain, I could not bend it. I've taken medicine enough to float a craft, all doctors were good for was to draw my salary. I lost all faith years ago. I sent my wife to see the doctor and she brought me medicine from Seattle Pharmacy (Dr. Jordan's agents). Well, sir, it's a miracle, all pain gone, as limber as a boy, and my motionless face is alive again.

What I think of Dr. Jordan? He is the only doctor in the world, and mind you sir, they will all have to come to it.

MRS. S. SPENCER.

Mrs. S. Spencer, Marysville.—We live on Capt. Brownfield's farm. I have been a terrible sufferer for years with a complication of diseases and the worst one was neuralgia of the cervical vertebræ. There would be constant jumping toothache pain from the middle of my back to the top of my head which would cause me to fall and faint. Nothing did me any good: and I was praying for death to relieve me of my misery. My husband did not expect me to live a week. Mrs. Epler told me not to be discouraged and try Dr. Jordan, who she knew would cure me as he had cured her daughter Mabel from deafness, blindness and dumbness, and that he was the most wonderful doctor in the world. The endorsement was so strong that my husband took me to the doctor, and the result was that in a weeks time I was well and able to do the hardest kind of work, and am now a girl again. Mrs. Epler's strong endorsement was not half strong enough. I think he is the only doctor in the world.

MRS. MINERVA CARPENTER.

Mrs. Minerva Carpenter.--I live in Renton. When six weeks ago my husband took me to Dr. Jordan, I had to be led. One eye was totally blind and bulged out of my head, and the other one I could not see with. They were both bloodshot and covered with a white film full of little veins. I had been doctoring for months with the best doctors in Seattle, and when I was through with them I considered my case hopeless. Everybody said go to Dr. Jordan, and at last, heartbroken and discouraged, I dragged myself to him, and now I am just about well. Dr. Jordan has certainly surpassed all my expectations.

ANTON EDSTROM.

Anton Edstrom.--What! What I think of Dr. Jordan? Why, there is no other doctor; he is the only one deserving of the name. Man, for thirty years I endured hell on earth with caries of the bone. From my knee to my ankle it was as thick as a log and as black as your hat, and was discharging from many holes. I dragged myself on crutches; my wife had to support me; life was a burden. I have been in hospitals in Stockholm, in Berlin, in London and in New York. They all said my leg had to come off. Pieces of bone were coming out. Every doctor scraped it. Dr. Jordan cured me. I threw my crutches away ten days after I took his medicine. That was four months ago and my leg is now new. And he gave me medicine free, as he does to all the poor. There is but one doctor--his name is J. Eugene Jordan.

CHRIST WILSTED.

Christ Wilsted.--My post office is Edmonds, seventeen miles from Seattle. Two years ago I was carried to Dr. Jordan a hopeless case of sciatica. I had been given up by all the doctors. Sleep was a stranger to me. I was constantly thinking of suicide. Everybody was then, as

now, talking of the wonderful cures of Dr. Jordan. My friends carried me to his office. I shall never forget his kindness. "You shall recover. That settles all further talk." He kept his word. Without a cent he cured me, radically. I am perfectly well these eighteen months. I know of a dozen he has done the same with. I think he was sent from heaven to succor suffering humanity.

MRS. ELIZABETH TUCKER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker.—I am the wife of ———, United States Signal Officer at Point Robinson, W. T. Had salt rheum for thirty-five years in its worst form. My head has been covered with yellow scabs like milk crust, which would reach almost to my eyes and around my eyes. It would discharge matter and itch outrageously. I have consulted scores of doctors and taken their medicines without the slightest result. I never intended to try another doctor; but having heard such flattering remarks about Dr. J. E. Jordan, and knowing the people who made such remarks to be good citizens and capable critics, I concluded to see Dr. Jordan and I am blessing the day ever since. His new system seems to me to be God-given, or it could not have cured me radically and totally from that loathsome disease which I had for over thirty-five years and which no other doctor could touch.

MR. ALVORD.

Mr. Alvord, one of the biggest if not the biggest land-owner on White River.—Rheumatism in my knee joints had a bulldog grip on me. It yielded to nothing. I was disgusted with doctors. The great fame of Dr. Jordan attracted me at last, and he cured me quickly under his new medical system. He did the same thing for the other members of my family, who had been taking barrels of medicine to no avail.

J. D. McCALLISTER.

J. D. McCallister, owner of brick yard. -- I was fast slipping away from paralysis, my family did not expect to retain me many weeks; besides all, my pains were intolerable. I had done no work for years, and worse than all, my mind was giving way. Dr. Jordan's wonderful name made me consult him, and I will say right here that \$5000 cash in hand would be no inducement to place me where I was before I took Dr. Jordan's medicine. I am almost a boy again and have handled 50,000 bricks in a day. Long live Dr. J. and his great system of medicine.

MRS. STEVENSON.

Mrs. Stevenson, Fidalgo P. O.—My arms and hands were paralyzed and numb. I was unable to do any work. I hardly dared pick up a cup for fear of it slipping out of my hands. Dr. Jordan having been highly spoken of as the author of a new system of medicine, and having no faith in the old style for various and sundry reasons, I visited Dr. Jordan. In a few weeks after taking his medicine, my health is restored. There is no doubt in my mind that I would have been a helpless invalid if it was not for Dr. J.

MISS HARBIN.

Miss Harbin, of Eagle Gorge, Hot Springs.--I was a fearful sufferer from rheumatism of the feet. They were badly swollen and it was all I could do to stand on them. In spite of the hot springs I did not recover. Kind Mrs. Gov. Ferry told me to go and see Dr. Jordan, which I did. He cured me completely and I am as well as ever.

ANSON HARRIS.

Anson Harris, Sunnysdale (hop ranch), King County.--For six months I was a great sufferer with rheumatism of my back. I could not turn in bed, was hardly able to walk without falling and was entirely worthless. Besides all, it was very painful. After trying everything, I went to Dr.

Jordan, who had just returned from the East. I went to him because a year ago he cured my wife of rheumatism of very long standing. Well, I was not disappointed. After taking his unsurpassable medicine for four days I was entirely cured, and that has been some months ago. I stay cured. Dr. Jordan's new system certainly accomplishes a great revolution in the medical world, and, sir, it can not come fast enough for me.

MR. GOODING.

I accidentally burned my little boy's eye with a hot iron. It was apparently cooked white, and he could not see with it, I immediately repaired to Dr. Jordan, acting on my personal knowledge of Dr. J.'s great work. He told me what to use and said the eye would be well in twenty-four hours, if I did as directed. In twenty-four hours the eye grew perfect and is so now. My boy would have remained blind, and 50 cents' worth of medicine and no doctor's fee, cured him. It just takes Dr. J. to do it.

M. HARN.

M. Harn, (hop ranch), White River, W. T.—Heart disease; pulse 150; hardly strength to stand up. Cured in two weeks.

MRS. ARABELLA SPRAGUE.

Mrs. Arabella Sprague, Cedar Mountain, W. T.—Dropsy, female complaint, and kidney disease. Tried lots of doctors; sick for years; was discouraged. Cured in a few weeks.

MRS. ELLEN JACOBUS.

Mrs. Ellen Jacobus, (hop ranch,) White River.—Prolapsus uteri (female complaint), insomnia (sleeplessness), walk floor all night; total wreck; sick for years; preferred death to that misery. New woman in a month!

WM. MEAD.

Wm. Mead, general western passenger agent, Portland, Royal Route.—Deaf as a door-post for twenty years. Cured in a month.

JAMES MURRY.

James Murry, Point Robinson, W. T.—All crippled with rheumatism, and blind of one eye from paralysis of optic nerve, four years. Cured in one month.

CAPT. FARNHAM.

Capt. Farnham, Seattle, W. T.—Crippled, stiff hand; unable to use it. Cured in four weeks.

MIKE CROWLEY.

Mike Crowley, Kent, W. T.—Piles for many years. San Francisco doctors could do nothing. Cured in a few weeks.

JOHN BURNS.

John Burns, Renton, W. T.—Confined to his bed for month with rheumatism, crippled and helpless. Cured in two weeks.

MRS. CARMEN.

Mrs. Carmen, Vashon P. O., W. T.—Paralysis of hand for years. Cured in a few weeks.

MRS. CARMEN'S LITTLE BOY.

Mrs. Carmen's little boy.—Catarrh of bladder; very painful; five years; tried everything. Cured in two weeks.

MR. SEALANDER.

Mr. Sealander, merchant tailor, Seattle.—Almost dead from Bright's disease. Cured in a month.

JAMES LEGGETT.

James Leggett, Woodville, W. T.—Paralysis from childhood; twelve years, never could work. Has now worked steadily for eighteen months. Was cured in a few months.

L. C. BENTLY.

L. C. Bently, Fir.—Almost dead; passes entirely undigested; doctors gave him up. Cured in two weeks.

MRS. L. F. ALVERSON.

Mrs. L. F. Alverson, LaConner, W. T.—Sick two years; rheumatism all over body; cold as ice; attack of paralysis; total wreck; doctors gave her up; cured in a month.

MRS. C. F. BABCOCK.

Mrs. C. F. Babcock, Mount Vernon.—Sick for years; all broke up; despaired of her life; doctors could do nothing. Cured in six weeks; two years ago; stays cured.

MISS MAGGIE LEWIS.

Miss Maggie Lewis, Oak restaurant, Seattle, W. T.—Paralysis from Rheumatism. Cured.

MRS. P. A. CHRISTOPHER.

Mrs. P. A. Christopher, Kent, W. T.—Great sufferer from rheumatism of neck; tried everything; gave up in despair. Cured in a week.

RICHARD DAVIS.

Richard Davis, Slaughter, W. T.—Fearfully crippled from rheumatism for ten years; was unable to work; a burden to himself. Cured in a few weeks.

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Mrs. James Williamson, Port Townsend, W. T.—Sufferer for years from asthma. Cured.

MISS NETTIE PLOUGH.

Miss Nettie Plough, Seattle, W. T.—Could not hear a steam whistle for many years. Now can hear ordinary conversation.

MR. E. PROUTY.

Mr. E. Prouty, Yager, W. T.—Sinking fast from rheumatism and paralysis; tried everything; gave up hope. Almost well.

MARY B. STEVENSON.

Mary B. Stevenson, Fidalgo Island P. O., W. T.—Paralysis of arms and hands; considered herself hopeless. Cured absolutely in two weeks.

J. GARFIELD BRYSON.

J. Garfield Bryson, Woodville, W. T.—Almost dead with asthma; could not walk across the room. Cured in a few weeks.

MRS. ALICE CODLING.

Mrs. Alice Codling, seamstress at Sealander's, merchant tailor, Seattle.—Injury to throat; given up by all doctors as incurable; voice absolutely gone for over a year. Restored in a few weeks, several months ago.

NICHOLAS DAVIDSON.

Nicholas Davidson, Pike street Seattle.—Stiff shoulder from rheumatism; could not use his arm. Cured entirely in one week.

MRS. P. J. SMITH.

Mrs. P. J. Smith, Squak Valley.—Cancerous condition of uterus; suffered excruciatingly; could get no relief from doctors for years. Came under treatment eighteen months ago, and has been a new woman ever since.

MISS EMSLIE.

Miss Emslie, Seattle, W. T.—Deaf from childhood, could not hear a steam whistle—could hear ordinary conversation in two weeks.

SON OF MRS. S. DUNLAP.

Son of Mrs. S. Dunlap, Seattle, W. T.—Epilepsy twenty years—mind about gone—is about well now.

MR. WM. DUENKEL.

Mr. Wm. Duenkel, Druggist, Tacoma, W. T.—Lame from rheumatism for years. Cured in short time.

MISS ANNIE McNAMARA.

Miss Annie McNamara, Mount Vernon, W. T.—Seven years old. When two years old back bone commenced to slough away. It discharged from holes all over body. She could only lie on stomach; wasted away to a skeleton; all doctors gave her up as incurable. Her mother carried the child to Dr. Jordan, and in two months time discharges stopped and she is walking.

(From the Laconner Mail, Laconner, W. T.)

The fame of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, the greatest scientist of the century, had already reached our city. We did not know the magnitude of his discoveries until reading his "Histogenetic System of Medicine." His discoveries seem to completely overturn all the medical sciences of the past 2,000 years. The system is simple. He rebuilds the diseased cells and tissues of the body with the same proximate principles and ferments, organic bodies and so on, which are normally prepared in the body by the glands. Those he supplies to the sick, in the form of medicine. Giving them that particular principle which he sees from the symptoms their glands are unable to prepare. It is a beautiful science and built upon scientific principles and immutable laws as old as creation. While there has been great progress in all branches of science, there has been none in medicine, and Dr. Jordan must be looked upon as the greatest benefactor the world has seen for ages. Thousands of hopeless cases right here in our own territory have already been cured by his system. It is only a matter of time until the old systems of medicine give place to the new. His book is very interesting containing a great deal of valuable information.

The Histogenetic System of Medicine.

(From the Eye, Snohomish City, W. T.)

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan of Seattle, has just issued a little volume on his Histogenetic System of Medicine, a discovery which is destined to revolutionize the medical practice of the world. During the first three years of his sojourn in Seattle, the doctor's office was thronged with thousands of patients, none of whom were treated unless they had been given up by the old school of "regulars" as incurable; and

not once in that time did he charge a fee or receive any money from a patient. These facts are matters of history, and can be proven by thousands of grateful patients, among them many of the leading citizens of Seattle and neighboring towns. The doctors success is startling and unprecedented, and many of his cures are truly miraculous. Having conclusively proven that his system is based upon immutable natural laws and that it rapidly and certainly cures the hopelessly sick, the doctor now treats all cases, and if a patient is poor and deserving he or she is treated free. The doctor's little volume should be in the hands of every family in the land. At another time when we can do the subject justice, the doctor's system and the history of the discovery will be reviewed at length.

(From the Skagit News, Sept. 20, 1887.)

After carefully reading Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's Histogenetic System of Medicine, we marvel how such plain, self-evident facts could have escaped the medical profession all these thousands of years, when any intelligent man can grasp them instantly. But it is like sending missionaries to foreign lands and neglecting our heathen at home. Great truths have always been sought at great distances, when they are at our very doors. Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's Histogenetic System of Medicine is the grandest achievement in the world's history, and it eclipses every scientific effort of the past. We have never had the pleasure of beholding the author, but hope to some day, if like thousands of others, we make a pilgrimage to the modern Mecca, the Queen City of the Mediterranean of the Pacific.

Unprecedented Sales.

(From the Seattle Sunday Star.)

Dr. Jordan's Histogenetic medicines are having a wonderful sale, to the great detriment of the perscription and

patent medicine business. The cures recorded from the use of these medicines are phenomenal, and many of the patrons are from among the most prominent and intelligent class of citizens of Seattle and the Sound. The agency of these medicines is proving a bonanza for the Seattle Pharmacy, as persons going there for these medicines are almost sure to buy some little article or other for toilet or dressing table.

Seattle is a Mecca.

(From the Seattle Daily Times, Jan. 31, 1888.)

Thomas Ogilvy, of Perthshire, Beleirgowrie, Scotland, made a special trip from Scotland to see Dr. J. Eugene Jordan for chronic troubles, and is now getting well fast. He had been given up by the best doctors in Scotland, and as Dr. Jordan's fame extended to Scotland, Mr. Ogilvy concluded that it was not likely that the mountain would come to Mohamed, so he had better go to the mountain. The Queen City is bound to lead, even in science.

(From The Reveille, Whatcom, W. T., August 12, 1887.)

The famous Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, the scientific Hercules of the age is all the talk in our city and county. He is not here but his fame has invaded us as well as it has east and south of us. If his medicine will perform similar miracles here to those in other portions of the universe, he will have a monument in the hearts of the people.

Dr. Jordan's remedies are the boss for asthma.—Ex. Gov. Squires.

ANSWER TO SOME QUESTIONS.

Many ask how it is that the profession has never attempted to investigate and adopt the Histogenetic System, since its principle is so simple and its success so universal. My answer is: Just because *it is* so simple. Many have seen an apple fall, but it took the genius of a Newton to see the *reason* why it fell, and to illustrate the great law of gravitation, which was till then unperceived.

Many other scientific discovers have been seen "through a glass darkly," but the modicum of judgment of the observers failed, till some greater intellect caught the idea as by an inspiration, and science was at once revolutionized.

Sometimes the very simplicity of a fact makes men stumble, for nothing is so invisible as *transparency*.

The profession, in speaking to the uninitiated, harp upon the fact that the Histogenetic medicines are tasteless, and attempt to argue from it, that they cannot have the virtues the people attribute to them.

How is it then, that people die by the thousands from an invisible something, the profes-

sion calls "miasm"; still nobody can say that there is any kind of a taste to it.

Oh, but they will say, this is air and the other is medicine. Very well, but there must be *something* in that air which the wiseacres have never been able to taste or see and with all their rhetoric to explain, and which must be as potent for evil as are the Histogenic medicines for good.

They claim that there is a poisonous *something* in the air, only they don't know how to materialize it. The slight difference between this System and their feeble theorizing is that *while they are absolutely unable to give any satisfactory reason for anything they either say or do*, the Histogenetic System, both in theory and actual practice, explains itself logically to any common-sense mind, without leaving a single discord!

From the above, one could surmise, that there may still be a few more facts, which the self-satisfied and all-knowing gentlemen of the profession may have failed to "materialize"; still, like all ignoramuses, they are quick with their opinion.

This much for the "Regular."

To the Homœopath I wish to suggest, that their Founder was chased like a wild beast from his native home, his license revoked, and he at last had to give up practice, as they made it too warm for him, *and all because he had a new Theory*. Since his time his followers have been treated much the same way, until now, late in the 19th century, they are tolerated by the more enlightened nations. In the face of the above stubborn History, the gentlemen Homœopaths ought to *practice* the tolerance they have so long and so justly preached. But no sooner have their enemies left off hounding and tormenting them, than they, in their turn, commence to extend their claws from out the velvet. History repeats itself. The Puritans were persecuted for their religious views. They had to leave their country. Once they were left in peace, they began a war of extermination against every religion, and their cruelties became historical.

Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THE HISTOGENETIC MEDICINES.

Take one-seventh of the contents of as many vials as are prescribed for you (the tops of the wooden vials, even full, contain just one-seventh of the contents of the whole vial, consequently *one dose*) and put them into separate wine-glasses full of water. Then take a teaspoonful about every half hour alternately; that is, first of one glass and in half an hour from second glass, and so forth all day until you have taken up all the contents of the glasses that day. Prepare fresh every day. In very acute cases like Croup, etc., take oftener, say every ten minutes; for Piles, Ulcers, Boils, Inflamed Places, Cancers, Bruises, Caries of Bone, Skin Diseases, Scalds and Burns, Uterine Troubles, etc., apply the medicine well mixed with glycerine reduced with a little water, or mixed with vaseline, direct to the affected part. Apply several times a day, never put two different kinds of medicine in one glass. The Medicines are perfectly harmless, contain no poison whatever, and can produce no toxic or ill effect, no matter if a whole bottle should be taken by a child by negligence.

As the medicines are *rebuilders* of the wasted cell structures they can only build—not destroy—as the old school-medicines are doing. Adults may eat what their judgment dictates.

In infants who are vomiting sour curdled milk, and who have a sour smell, do not nurse them too much milk. as overfeeding is one of the causes of Cholera Infantum.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

In cuts, wounds, bruises, and recent swellings, etc., use M externally, as well as internally, by saturating a clean rag with the prescribed medicine and placing on the affected part.

NOTICE: Such of these medicines as are apt to be required by business men, travelers, and those who, though sick, are still able to be about, will be put up in the convenient form of Tablets or small Lozenges.

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